

JULY 11, 1919.

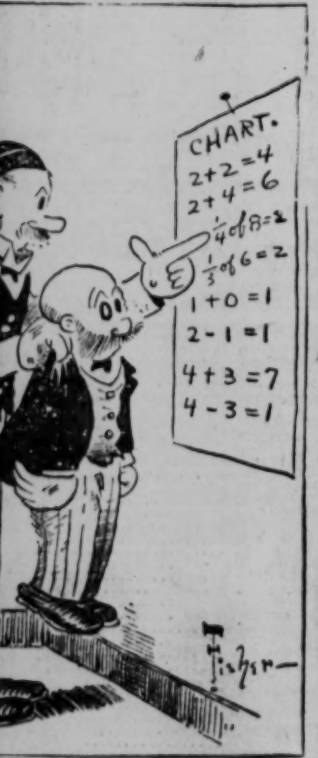
RAINS

YES, HEAVY, THE
HAIR IS PER-
FECTLY SATISFIED
NOW



\$5 A
MONTH

HE KIN ONLY COUNT
TO SEVEN
AN HE GETS ME
DOWN
BEFORE I AM
ALLOWED TO
COMMENCE



By Jean Knott

HUM, SHE SAYS
SHE DOESN'T
KNOW ANYTHING
ABOUT THE
GAME

BUT I NOTICE
SHE IS WINNING
ALL OF THE
CHIPS.
IT CERTAINLY
LOOKS QUEER

GOSH!
WHAT CHANCE
WOULD WE
HAVE IF SHE
KNEW
THE GAME?



Employers, Attention!

If you have a job open for a returned soldier, see the official list of applications in the jobs printed at the head of the Employment Wanted Column of today's Post-Dispatch or consult the Mobilization Bureau for the Placement of Soldiers, Sailors and Marines, 908 Locust street, Telephone Olive 1240.

VOL. 71. NO. 320.

GERMANY TOLD
BLOCKADE WILL BE
LIFTED AT ONCE

Powers in Note Say Ratification Has Been Accepted and Lifting of Ban Is About to Occur.

AMERICAN SHIPS
ARE READY TO SAIL

Business Will Be Conducted Under Blanket Licenses—Americans Must Go Without Passports.

By the Associated Press. PARIS, July 12.—The German delegation at Versailles was informed today in a letter from the peace conference that the ratification of the treaty of peace by Germany had been accepted and that the raising of the blockade was about to occur.

The inter-allied supreme council met today to discuss the blockade question.

A French Government decree regarding the blockade will appear in the Journal Officiel tomorrow, when the lifting of the blockade will be effective for France.

The council today will take up the question of raising the blockade on Russia.

Ships Loaded, Awaiting Word to Sail for Germany.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—With the economic blockade of Germany to be lifted today in accordance with the decision of the Council of Five in Paris, preparations were under way for the immediate resumption of trade between the former enemy Power and the United States. Acting Secretary of State Bolls announced yesterday that trade with Germany would be resumed as soon as the blockade was formally lifted, and that details would be furnished to American firms within 48 hours after legal experts had decided as to the necessity of a formal proclamation by the President. Trading with Germany pending ratification by the Senate of the peace treaty and the formal termination of the war will be carried on under a system of blanket licenses to be issued by the division of the State Department, which recently took over the duties of the War Trade Board.

Movement of American goods to German ports is expected to begin as soon as these licenses can be issued, three ships already having been loaded. The shipping board has announced that direct steamship lines to Hamburg will be established from New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore and South Atlantic and Gulf ports as cargoes become available.

Trading in all commodities, except dyestuffs, chemicals and potash, control over which will be exercised by the reparations commission set up by the peace treaty, will be unrestricted. American firms doing business with Germany may send their agents into that country without passports, however, as these are not issued until the proclamation of peace. Payment for goods which this country sends to Germany must be made under a system of credits to be arranged later through private capital, officials said. While Germany has large quantities of goods ready to be exported officials doubt that there would be any great demand for them in this country and consequently the trade balance in favor of the United States is expected to be large.

German Import Syndicates Planned to Handle Credits.

BERLIN, July 12.—In connection with the imminent raising of the blockade, it is stated that importation of necessities, such as footwear and clothing, will be made quite freely, but the cabinet intends to admit luxuries and other materials only to the extent thought advantageous from the economic viewpoint. As individual firms lack credit facilities, the cabinet takes the standpoint that import syndicates must be formed and that these can only succeed if the Government participates in their direction.

Great Britain Prepares to Resume Consular Service in Germany.

LONDON, July 12.—Great Britain is preparing to resume her consular service in Germany soon and to give every facility for British firms to distribute goods there, says the Daily Mail. A special committee of the Foreign Office is selecting men for consular work and it is expected that the Ambassador to Berlin will be appointed in the near future.

It is expected that Germany will send a charge d'affaires here but that no German Ambassador will be named for some time. Travel to Germany will be restricted, the newspaper says, but bona fide commercial

Continued on Page 2, Column 5.

ENVER PASHA CONDEMNED TO
DEATH WITH OTHER TURKISH
LEADERS BY COURTMARTIAL

Taloot Bey and Djemal Pasha Included in Sentence by Turkish Courtmartial for Acts in the War.

By the Associated Press. CONSTANTINOPLE, Friday, July 11.—Enver Pasha, Talat Bey and Djemal Pasha, the leaders of the Turkish Government during the war, were condemned to death today by a Turkish courtmartial investigating the conduct of the Turkish Government during the war period. Enver Pasha was Turkish Minister

U. S. SOLDIERS GIVE
CIRCUS ON RHINE

Animals, "Wild West," Acrobats and All Other Features of "Big Top" Included.

By the Associated Press. COBLENZ, Friday, July 11.—American soldiers who captured Coblenz and scored various other victories against the Germans are performing in a three-ring circus this week for the entertainment of the soldiers along the Rhine. Hundreds of German civilians were permitted to witness the performances by the payment of an admission fee of 1 mark.

The First Division is presenting the circus at Montabaur, and the first performance was given yesterday. The circus will continue four days, with two performances daily. Excursion trains were run from Coblenz to Montabaur for the benefit of the soldiers of the Second and Third Divisions.

The opening performance was witnessed by at least 10,000 persons, including Major-General Allen, commander of the American forces along the Rhine; Major-General McGlachlin and Brigadier-General Craig. Scores of French and British officers. There were side shows and refreshment stands and all the other accessories of a regulation circus. The proceeds from the side shows and refreshment stands will go to the division entertainment fund.

A parade is held daily in Montabaur. Army trucks have been camouflaged to represent circus wagons and rumble over the cobblestones of the town along with elephants, bears, camels and ponies from the Haggenbeck circus. There are a number of trained animals.

All the performers are soldiers, including bareback riders and acrobats. There are Wild West features with Indians and a stage coach and all the fittings, and Roman chariot races. The Germans appeared to enjoy the circus as much as the soldiers.

Rehearsals for the circus began several months ago. Three hundred soldiers of the First Division took over a village near Montabaur and spent all their time in training equipment for the show. Many of the show costumes worn by the Germans and other performers were made by German girls in spite of anti-fraternization regulations.

Are you going to the Theater or Movies tonight? If so, see Page 6.

In Tomorrow's
Sunday Post-Dispatch

Close-Ups of Will H. Hayes, Republican National Chairman by His Friend, Meredith Nicholson. Democracy—An analysis of the traits of the very interesting chief engineer of the Republican machine by a college chum.

The Coming Trial of the Kaiser and How His Case Differs From That of Napoleon—An interesting article showing why there is no precedent to govern the proceedings against Wilhelm II.

Scenes at England's Great "Darby Day." "How Big the R-34 Really Is," and "Saturday Afternoon at the Sunset Hill Country Club Pool." Three striking groups of photographs in the Rotogravure Section.

Final Big Facts of America's Great War Record—An official summing up of what we really did to "make the world safe for democracy."

Unfolding Perils of Pearl White—The daring heroine of movie serials has written the story of her life. The Magazine Section will contain a digest of the interesting narrative.

War Forecasts of St. Louis Are Flocking Back to Europe—A great exodus has begun, reversing the tide of immigration. This article explains it.

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ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

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ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 12, 1919—14 PAGES.

NIGHT
EDITION

PRICE TWO CENTS

WOMEN SEEK SAME
PAY AS MEN, SAYS
CONVENTION HEAD

Chief of National Committee Arrives to Arrange for Joint Meeting at Hotel Statler Monday.

SEEKS TO ORGANIZE
WORKERS SOLIDLY

Originator of Movement Says Male Rivals Constantly Leapfrog Over Them to Promotions.

Equal pay for equal work is the big thing that business and professional women are demanding, said Miss Lena Madelin Phillips, head of the National Business Women's Committee, who is in St. Louis preparing for the joint convention of that organization and the Women's Association of Commerce, U. S. A., which begins at Hotel Statler Monday.

Women lawyers, doctors, dentists, clerks, are not paid anything like as much for the same service as male receive, she declared. This is particularly true, she said, of women employed in banks.

"Women newspaper workers probably come nearer being on an equal basis of pay than in any professional work," Miss Phillips said to a Post-Dispatch reporter.

Organization Idea Here. A practicing lawyer in New York, Miss Phillips apparently is between 35 and 40 years old, and speaks in a pleasant, clear, and pleasant manner. She speaks the thousands of business and professional women in the United States who are seeking some organization was here, and the convention, which is to crystallize the movement, was called largely through her efforts.

A woman lawyer can tell you just how her practice comes largely from men," she continued. "The same is true of dentists and doctors. The women do not patronize us. We must educate them to do it. A woman lawyer doesn't get anything like the fee for a stated job that a man gets, although she may do it better."

Men Leapfrog to Promotion. "Women who work in the office reach a certain point and find that they are against a wall. The man behind them is leapfrogging over them to promotion. It isn't fair. In the insurance companies the prospects are better, but not perfect. "Of course," she qualified, "there's another side to this question. We have the girl who works three years while John or Tom is waiting to be promoted. She should give up. We must look upon that period as one of the earnest ones of their lives, not simply a means of willing away the time before marriage, or as an opportunity to get a little spending money. It is the woman's job to educate these girls. Admits Many Women Are Unfair. "A lot of women have been unfair," she admitted. "They have wanted to obtain men's rights, and retain women's privileges. They weren't willing to go out and demand what was coming to them; they waited for the men to give it to them."

Miss Phillips grew a little satirical as she described "the fatherly old pirate who wouldn't think of employing a girl that doesn't live at home."

"That sounds like he was highly moral, doesn't it?" she demanded. "Well, what he really wants is to get girls who board with their parents, and who can be hired to work for pin money."

She declared that inquiry has disclosed that more than half of the girls and women employed in the State of New York receive less than the amount investigation has shown to be a living wage.

Predicts Five-Day Working Week. "They are beginning to see the light, though," she went on. "Wages are getting higher and hours are shorter. Some of the largest New York department stores now are closed all day Saturday during the summer months. I believe it will be a matter of five years until all establishments will put into effect the five-day working week."

The heathen may rage, but the facts are that production increases under shorter working hours. When the Government wanted to go at top-speed production, it gave everybody an eight-hour day. And the present tendency is toward six hours," she added.

Miss Phillips declared the federation of business women's clubs which

Continued on Page 2, Column 2.

FIVE BURGLARIES,
TWO HOLDUPS, IS
RECORD FOR DAY

Crime Breaks Out Anew in City After Lull Following Advent of War Prohibition.

POLICE WATCH CAFE
FOR SAFE ROBBERIES

Railroad Agent Exchanges Shots With Box-Car Thieves Surprised Breaking Into Merchandise.

Burglars, highwaymen and their ilk who had been reported as apparently taking a vacation during the enforcement of the law, returned to their "work" with renewed vigor yesterday and last night, policemen reported. More crime was reported to police yesterday than in all the other 12 days of the dry spell, the police say.

Daylight burglars robbed the apartment of James L. Anderson, 15 South Taylor avenue, prior to 5 p. m., taking jewelry, linens and silverware valued at \$1500, \$35 in cash and Masonic and insurance papers. They forced open a front door to get into the home.

The apartment of Mrs. John C. Parker, 4905 Lindell boulevard, was ransacked during her absence in the afternoon and \$100 in trinkets and clothing taken.

In the home of William Beck, 2224 Marcus avenue, facelious burglars left a note after ransacking the place. The note read: "I only found a book to take. Lock your doors the next time you go out."

Beck told police all the doors were locked as far as he knew when he left, although the front door was open when he returned and had apparently been opened with a duplicate key.

Jewelry Is Stolen.

At the apartment of Mrs. Lydia Davis, 5467 Elm boulevard, burglars stole \$200 worth of jewelry and clothing.

The third floor apartment of William B. Howard, 3727 McPherson avenue, was broken into last night when two took two watches and \$2 in cash.

Arthur Hertling, 3121 South Jefferson avenue, a member of the Federal Reserve Bank, reported his watch stolen from a locker while he was rehearsing.

Thieves invaded the private luxury garden of Jacob Lorenz, in Charles street, 1559 Wyoming street, and stole \$25 worth of mushrooms and ruined \$100 worth, he reported to the police. Policemen are seeking some combination, one of whom was called "Pinky," who were seen in the neighborhood.

Police maintained a guard at Napoleon, 314 and St. Charles streets from 1 a. m. until daylight expecting to catch safe robbers following the holdup of Edward Schobert, 5015 Delmar boulevard, bartender in the cafe. Two men, both armed with revolvers, stopped Schobert as he was going into his home at midnight. In searching him they ignored a purse containing cash and took a pocketbook in which was a combination of the safe was kept.

After the holdup he told police the men were apparently after nothing but the safe combination and advised that the safe be watched. The men did not show up at the cafe, the police reported.

Robber Repeats Call.

A highwayman who four months ago held up George Enderbrook, a clerk in the grocery of Herman Englebert, 1805 South Jefferson avenue, returned to the store at 3 p. m. and asked Enderbrook for an empty "soap box." Enderbrook thought he recognized the face but could not place it immediately and went to the cellar for the box. As he started up the stairway again the visitor produced a pistol and told Enderbrook to remain down. The visitor locked the door then and helped himself to \$14 in the cash register. After the robbery Enderbrook said, the identity of the visitor could not be determined.

Thomas A. Ricketts, 2935 Franklin avenue, was hit by a "rider" for the Terminal Railroad, fought a revolver duel with three car thieves he caught trying to throw off merchandise in the yards near riding pulled off the Merchants Bridge at 8 p. m. When he shot at the men he returned the fire. They escaped.

Murderer Electrocuted in Vermont.

By Associated Press.

WINDSOR, Vt., July 12.—George E. Warner was electrocuted for the murder of his wife's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Higgins, at Andover, five years ago. It was the first use of electricity in capital punishment in the State, previous executions having been by hanging.

A cottage with a large yard—see Post-Dispatch Wants.

PRESIDENT VETOES BILL
REPEALING DAYLIGHT SAVING;
SAYS LOSS WOULD RESULT

Points to Advantages Accruing From Turning Clocks Ahead—Also Disapproves Sundry Civil Bills.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—President Wilson today vetoed the agricultural bill because of its provision repealing the daylight saving law.

The President also vetoed the sundry civil bill.

The President explained that he vetoed the sundry civil measure because of certain items of the bill which seem to him likely to be of the most serious consequences.

Republican Leader Mondell said that either the Chairman Hagen of the Agricultural Committee would move to pass the agricultural bill over the President's veto. House leaders expected a vote would follow after brief debate.

After receiving the President's veto messages, the House ordered the sundry civil bill sent back to the Appropriations Committee and voted to take up the agricultural bill Monday. House leaders were confident that efforts would be made at that time to pass the daylight law repeal over the President's veto, but doubt was expressed that proponents of repeal could muster the required two-thirds vote. Leaders said no attempt would be made to override the President's veto of the sundry civil bill.

In regard to the agricultural bill, the President sent the following communication to the House of Representatives: "I take the liberty of returning House Resolution 3187, an act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, without my signature.

"I realize, of course, the grave inconvenience which may arise from the postponement of the legislation at this time, but feel obliged to withhold my signature because of the clause which provides that 'at and after 2 o'clock a. m. on Sunday, Oct. 25, 1919, next, the act entitled 'an act to save daylight and to provide standard time for the United States,' approved March 19, 1918, be, and the same hereby is, repealed.'"

"I believe that the repeal of the act referred to would be of very great inconvenience to the country and I think that I am justified in saying that it would constitute something more than an inconvenience. It would involve a serious loss of time. The act of March 19, 1918, to 'save daylight,' resulted not only from a careful study of industrial conditions by competent men familiar with the business operations of the country but also from the study of the happy and beneficial consequences of similar legislation in other countries, where legislation of this character has been for some time in operation and where it has resulted, as the act of March 19, 1918, has resulted in the United States, in substantial economies. The act was intended to place the chief business activities of the country as nearly as might be within the limits of daylight throughout the year. It resulted in very great economies of fuel and in substantial economy of energy, because of the very different effect of work done in the daylight and work done by artificial light."

"If, however, served the daily convenience of the many communities of the country in a way which gave all but universal satisfaction, it has an overwhelming testimony to its value which has come to me convinces me that I should not be justified in acquiescing in its repeal."

Speaks of Vocational Training. In regard to the sundry civil bill, the President in another communication to the House said: "Under the vocational rehabilitation bill, which became law June 27, 1918, the Congress has sought to fulfill the expectations of the country that the soldier, sailor or marine disabled in the recent war could be given an opportunity to secure, at the expense and under the fostering care of the Federal Government, such training as he needs to overcome the handicap of his disability and to resume his place as a civilian able to earn a living upon something like equal footing with those with whom he was associated before he made his great sacrifice for the honor and defense of the country."

"The work of rehabilitation under the admirable law is now at its height and was to have been given greater speed and certainty by the amendment to Section 2 of the vocational rehabilitation bill which I have today signed and which places the whole responsibility for vocational training in a single agency, virtually transferring from the War Risk Bureau to the Federal Board for Vocational Education \$5,000,000 with which to support disabled men in training at the generous figure of \$80 a month for a single man and \$100 a month for a man and his wife."

Come in Increasing Numbers. "It is a matter of very grave concern, therefore, that at the very moment when these disabled men are coming in constantly increasing numbers to the Government to avail

themselves of this general plan, there should appear in the sundry civil appropriation bill, which I now return, limiting clauses which will do much more than seriously cripple and retard the beneficial work of restoring these disabled men and, probably, lives. These clauses would probably, in fact, if put into effect, nullify the whole purpose of the act and render its administration practically impossible."

"The section of the bill which I now return which governs the appropriation for this work provides the sum of \$5,000,000 for all the expenses of rehabilitation, including the support of the disabled men in training, and this sum is stated to be 'in lieu of the appropriation contained in act approved July 1, 1919, amending section 2 of the act approved June 12, 1918.' Inasmuch as there are already over 4000 disabled soldiers, sailors and marines in training and inasmuch as another 4000 will be put into training now that the amendment to section 2 has become law, it is clear that even at the rate of only \$80 a month, a sum approximating \$5,000,000 will be required for the mere support of these men, and that under the present appropriation nothing will be available for their tuition and travel or for placing them where they can earn a living and it will be impossible to meet the needs of the new thousands who are every week seeking the benefits of the rehabilitation program. In the offices of the board in the District of Columbia and in 14 greater centers of the United States, immediate help is being given to men in need of these services and these offices are used for the essential purpose of keeping accurate records, of providing proper medical survey of the men, of caring for them in the hospitals and for the various administrative costs inseparable from difficult work of this kind, which must in the present circumstances, reach to every corner of the United States."

"Furthermore, the same section of the sundry civil bill places such limitations upon the salaries which the Board of Vocational Education is permitted to pay that it will inevitably result in the loss by the vocational board of a very large number of men who have made themselves especially valuable and indeed indispensable in this new work by reason of their native ability, their proven general experience and their special training, and to whose advice the disabled men must look as well as for superintendence in the matter of training and employment. Among these are vocational advisers whose special duty it is to study the men in the hospitals, come with them and lay out their vocational plans. These hospital cases must, if these men are to be dismissed or allowed to resign, get along entirely without such advice and supervision until they have been able, after their discharge, to make their way on their own initiative to the distant offices of the Federal board."

Would Disrupt Service. "These serious limitations upon the amount of money available and the uses to which it is to be put, involved therefore an actual disruption of a carefully built up service at the very moment when the disabled soldiers, sailors and marines now in the country or returning to it, are most immediately in need of help. This is a matter of the gravest consequence, at least but have far-reaching and disastrous effects upon the plan so carefully thought out for the immediate and thorough rehabilitation of the men in the service of the country."

"I therefore return the bill with the hope that Congress will reconsider this section of the law, restore the \$5,000,000 appropriated under the act amending Section 2, and most liberally revise the salary limitations, so that this beneficial work may go on and go on at once. I am convinced that in this matter I speak the sentiments and the hopes of those who have most faithfully reached and are reaching the needs of the returning soldiers and who are best qualified to carry out a purpose which I am sure the country has very much at heart."

Both important supply bills, carrying millions of dollars urgently needed in Government activities and already long delayed by failure in the last Congress, must now be re-passed without the features to which the President objected, or re-passed in present form over his veto by two-thirds vote in both Houses, which today seems unlikely.

At the same time, however, the President signed the Indian bill, the resolution authorizing New York and New Jersey to arrange for a vehicular tunnel under the Hudson River and various minor measures.

Secretary Roosevelt Lost Is Safe. LONDON, July 12.—American Y. M. C. A. headquarters received a telegram today from Kirkwall saying that John P. Stinson of Wichita, Kan., Y. M. C. A. secretary at the mine sweeper station there, who was reported lost on a fishing trip, is safe.

R-34 NEARS
END OF TRIP;
WILL LAND AT
NOON SUNDAY

Air Ministry Advises Dirigible, Which Was Off Coast of Ireland Today, to Descend in Norfolk as Conditions in Scotland Are Bad.

CRAFT MAKING 35
KNOTS, ALL ARE WELL

Sailing 4000 Feet Above the Clouds When Near the Azores and "Going Strong" After One Engine Had Broken Down.

By the Associated Press. LONDON, July 12.—The British dirigible R-34 on her return flight from the United States was approximately 360 miles west of the Irish coast at 11 a. m. Greenwich meridian time (6 a. m. St. Louis time), today, according to a message received by the wireless press. Her position at that hour was given as 52 degrees 55 minutes north latitude and 19 degrees 30 minutes west longitude.

Because of adverse weather conditions in Scotland, the R-34 has been advised by the Air Ministry to land at Pulham, Norfolk. The airship is expected there before noon Sunday.

A gale is reported blowing over Scotland and the strong wind, it is said, would make dangerous the entrance of the R-34 into her shed at East Fort. There is a dirigible shed at Pulham.

The position of the R-34 at 8:30 a. m. Greenwich time was 52 degrees 15 minutes north latitude and 23 degrees west. The speed of the airship was at that time 35 knots an hour. At 2 o'clock the dirigible was making 40 knots.

At 2:30 yesterday afternoon the dirigible reported that one of her engines had broken down. The message said it was proposed to land at East Fort.

The Air Ministry yesterday received the following report from Punta Delgada, Azores: "The R-34 at 8:10 p. m. Greenwich mean time is 4000 feet above the clouds and descending to permit the dirigible to go strong. We are just about to descend to look at the sea. All well."

Unfavorable Weather Prevents R-35 From Meeting Sister Dirigible.

PULHAM, Norfolk, England, July 12.—The weather was too unfavorable today to permit the dirigible R-35 to go out to meet the R-34 to escort the Atlantic trip home, as was intended.

ARMY DIRIGIBLE FLIES FROM
AKRON TO WASHINGTON IN NIGHT

A-4 With Three Men Makes Final Lap of Trip to Hampton, Va., in Good Time.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Completing a night trip from Akron, O., the new army dirigible A-4 arrived in Washington at 9:45 o'clock this morning and left an hour and a half later for Langley Field, Hampton, Va. Lieut. G. W. McIntire is in command of the "blimp," which carries three men. The A-4 left Akron at 10 o'clock last night, and its average speed for the 375-mile trip was about 25 miles an hour.

The A-4 is 162 feet long and 33 feet in diameter and its total cubic content is 25,000 feet. It has a total lifting capacity of 6400 pounds.

SEVEN PHILADELPHIA FIREMEN
REPORTED KILLED; 14 INJURED

Roof and Walls of Burning Warehouse Collapse Without Warning, Carrying Them Down.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—Seven firemen are reported killed and at least 14 others were injured in a blast that destroyed the five-story warehouse of Jacob Potash & Brothers in the northeast section of the city shortly after noon today.

The victims were plunged into the flames when the roof and walls collapsed without warning. About 25 firemen were carried down in the avalanche of debris. Three of them saved themselves by a spectacular slide down a tottering ladder.

Dutch Chamber for Woman Suffrage.

AMSTERDAM, July 12.—The first Chamber of the Dutch Parliament has adopted a motion to introduce woman suffrage in Holland. This vote was 34 to 5.

PRESIDENT LIKELY TO DISCUSS TREATY WITH COMMITTEE

Republicans Now in Favor of Calling Him and One Would Have Wilson at Every Day's Session.

WHITE HOUSE DENIES HITCHCOCK BREAK

Tumulty Says President Appreciates Nebraska's Support and Soon Will Confer With Him.

By Wire From the Washington Bureau of the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—It is now fairly certain that President Wilson will be asked to assist the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to analyze the peace treaty. The Republicans started off by resenting his proffer, taking the ground that his part of the treaty making is done and it is their turn. They indicated that they might call Secretary Lansing. Now half a dozen of them are framing measures to invite the President's attendance. The Democrats say that the course of events in regard to the appearance of the President at the hearings is an index to what will happen in the graver crises of the peace treaty controversy.

Senator Moses intends to offer a resolution at the meeting Monday inviting the President to attend the daily sessions. Before taking this step he will consult with Senator Lodge, chairman of the committee, who is averse to this procedure.

Would Have Him Each Day. "I believe the committee should obtain whatever information he possesses and have the benefit of his assistance," said Senator Moses. "My idea is to have him sit with the committee each day. The President can render a better service in this way than by making a tour of the country delivering speeches."

It is known that Senators Lodge and Knox are much opposed to having the President come before the committee. They believe his concession with the committee based on that the Senate should be left free to perform its share of the treaty-making process. It is thought Lodge and Knox will resist to pressure in favor of hearing the President.

The President should be invited to come before the committee at the proper time," said Senator Borah. "There is no doubt he will be invited. He could be of much assistance in explaining and illuminating the ambiguous features of the treaty."

The Democrats naturally will vote to accept the President's proffer of service. With the assistance of Moses and Borah, to say nothing of McCombs, it is evident Lodge and Knox will find themselves in such a minority that they doubtless will acquiesce in the proposal.

Disagreement Denied. Published reports intimating that there had been a disagreement between President Wilson and Senator Hitchcock as the leading administration supporter of the treaty. Based on Senator Hitchcock's office said the Senator would return to Washington from Swampscott, Mass., in time for the Senate session Monday and that he had not relinquished his interest in the league nor had he occasion to change his mind with re-

Former King Constantine Hopes to Regain Throne

Monarch Who Abdicated Doesn't Believe in Divine Right—Thinks League of Nations Can Make Peace Permanent.

By HERBERT BAYARD SPOFFORD, Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch and New York World.

Copyright, 1919, by the Pulitzer Pub. Co. (The Post-Dispatch). LUCERNE, July 11.—"I do not believe in the divine rights of Kings. But the former Kaiser and the former Emperor Charles believed in the theory, as they often told me during numerous conversations," said former King Constantine of Greece today to the American correspondents, who are at present visiting Switzerland under the auspices of the Swiss Government. Asked his opinion of the league of nations, Constantine said: "I think the league of nations will bring about permanent peace if secret treaties are done away with."

Bitter Toward Venizelos. His remarks about the country he formerly ruled were brief but bitter in regard to Premier Venizelos.

"I don't think the elections will be fair, for I fear force will be employed," he said. "Furthermore, I

respect to its approval by the Senate. The statement on behalf of Senator Swanson said Senator Hitchcock as the leading administration supporter of the treaty. Based on Senator Hitchcock's office said the Senator would return to Washington from Swampscott, Mass., in time for the Senate session Monday and that he had not relinquished his interest in the league nor had he occasion to change his mind with re-

A fierce speech on the transfer of Shantung to Japan is being prepared by Senator Norris. He will have it ready early next week. Senator Borah also expects to submit some remarks on the same topic. A general treaty speech is being written by Senator Pomeroy.

In his conversations with Senators Thursday at the Capitol, Mr. Wilson went into great detail regarding the Shantung agreement. He was quoted as saying that the understanding that Shantung would be returned to China after a reconstruction period was of a very definite nature and that the only gain to Japan would be such benefit as she might derive from a temporary use of the German railways and other German property in territory.

WOMEN SEEK SAME PAY AS MEN, SAYS CONVENTION HEAD

Continued From Page One.

is to be formed at the convention will establish a publication. "Not one of those things that tells you to make pinhead decisions, or how to construct a pink kimono out of two handkerchiefs and a strip of lace," she explained. "It will be business magazine."

Jobs Open for Women. There are many jobs open for women when they go after them, averred the speaker. Dentistry is a field almost undeveloped by women, she said. Courts and public offices dealing with women and children should have far more women officers, she said, and pointed out, also, that while civil service jobs are open to women, men who have the appointive power have been unwilling to appoint them.

"We'll see that they do," she said, grimly. Regardless of tradition, Miss Phillips is a Southern woman—she went to New York from Lexington, Ky. She believes, however, that women should be as active and vigorous in business affairs as men, and men will respect the innate dignity of their womanhood.

Five Easy to Pay the Lotta Way. "Democracy Valley," Jerry Latta, Latta Bros. & Co., 24 N. 3rd St. N. 4th St.—Adv.

Texas Aviator Killed Doing Stunts. By the Associated Press. LAWTON, Ok., July 12.—Lieut. Charles W. Stell, 20 years old, of Brownsville, Tex., was killed instantly at a flying circus here yesterday when his airplane fell from a low altitude. He was flying alone. The aerial exhibition, given in the interest of army recruiting, was officially sanctioned by the War Department and Stell met death while doing flying "stunts."

Another Big Demand for Post-Dispatch Publicity

Yesterday, Friday, the Post-Dispatch came out victorious, as usual, in the daily record of volume of advertising carried.

In Home-Merchants store-news, St. Louis' "One Big Newspaper" more than held its own, compared with three out of all four of the other newspapers in combination.

The figures: Post-Dispatch Alone 46 Cols. Three out of all four of the "others" combined 42 Cols.

The Post-Dispatch alone carried 16 cols. more than both of the other evening papers added together.

The Reason:

Guaranteed Circulation! The POST-DISPATCH guarantees a circulation in St. Louis, every day in the year, daily or Sunday, more than double that of the Globe-Democrat or any other newspaper.

First in St. Louis First in Everything "St. Louis' One Big Newspaper"

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don't think Venizelos will be re-elected, because he is none too popular with the people."

Though he made no mention of the fact, persons in his suite believe Constantine still has hopes of regaining the throne. Informed by one of the correspondents present that an American journalist had sent to him a letter warning him of the approach of a Greek revolution, Constantine replied: "I refused to see the correspondent because he did not present himself according to court rulings, and the warning never reached me."

The former King and his suite appear comparatively happy in their "neutral" surroundings, though Constantine shows signs of worry and fatigue. His hair has become whiter, though well in health. His features are drawn. He appears to be extremely nervous.

He made no mention of his son, who now rules in his place, and seemed to be anxious the interview should come to an end, possibly because it would lead to a political debate on Greece.

BLOCKADE AGAINST GERMANY TO BE LIFTED TODAY

Continued From Page One.

German Food Prices Drop as End of Blockade Impends. BERLIN, July 11.—In view of the lifting of the blockade, the government's reaction in reducing the price of food staples is forcing food traffickers to get rid of their supplies. As a result a sharp decline in prices is reported from all sections of Germany. The most marked decreases being in the Rhine valley, where food prices, where they have fallen from 30 to 60 per cent.

As stocks in occupied territory apparently exceed the demand, large quantities are being shipped to Berlin, where food prices still prevail. Berlin probably will be the last city to enjoy appreciable price reductions, as much of its supplies must be shipped long distances.

The principal "dry" argument against the measure was made by Representative Moon, Democrat, of Tennessee, who declared that unless it was materially amended he would feel it unbound to vote against it or else express his disapproval by not voting at all.

For 22 years, Moon said, he had stood upon the floor of the House and upheld the cause of prohibition. He was somewhat disconcerted by the measure, but he was characterized as "impracticable and senseless as anything ever suggested."

He asserted Congress was going beyond its constitutional power in attempting to say a man should not drink in his home, and in attempting to define intoxicating liquors by limiting the alcoholic content to 1/4 of 1 per cent.

Dry Leaders Disconcerted. It was apparent that prohibition leaders were somewhat disconcerted by persistent attacks on the enforcement bill by members of the House regarded heretofore as certain to support it. They still asserted, however, that the measure was sound in principle and would be enacted.

It through substantially as drafted, although they said radical changes undoubtedly would be made by the Senate. The drive by the "wets" against the measure was somewhat disconcerting, but they said they would not be deterred by the opposition.

Charges were reiterated during the debate that the measure was largely driven by the general council of the Anti-Saloon League and that anti-liquor organizations had given warning that no man need hope to become nominee for President next year unless he stood squarely for rigid enforcement of the prohibition.

Representative Gard of Ohio, Democratic member of the Judiciary committee, in opposing the bill said it was a "dry" measure, and it would rise up in wrath against its enforcement, but it was not half so drastic, he added, "as it had been" when submitted to the committee by the Anti-Saloon League and the patent medicine interests.

Changes Still Necessary. Many changes still were necessary, he asserted. Chairman Volstead interrupted Gard to say that he had been in conference with counsel "of parties interested" in an effort to reach an agreement on some of the objectionable provisions.

"Without being disrespectful to the chairman," Gard broke in, "I would suggest that he consult with committee."

WRECKED AUTOMOBILE BACKS INTO CROWD, HURTING TWO MEN

Car Collides With Truck at Eighth and Olive, Motor Starts Unexpectedly

Two men were slightly injured at 11:15 a. m. today when the motor of a touring car, which had been struck by a truck at Eighth and Olive streets suddenly started, sending the car, which was in gear, back into a crowd of spectators. One of the injured men, who said his name was Harry C. Fawcett, was treated for a crushed hand at the city dispensary.

The touring car, owned and driven by Arlie C. Shannon of 4136 Eighth avenue, was eastbound on Olive street, when the truck, belonging to the Columbia Transfer Co. and driven by William Talghader of 3913 West avenue, southbound on Eighth street, struck it. The machines became wedged.

A bystander, in attempting to free the machines, placed the touring car in reverse gear and left the motor switch turned on. He was unable to start the engine. A group of volunteers then began pushing the touring car. The motion cranked the engine and the car backed into the crowd, crushing the two injured men against a street car.

Illinois Storm Causes Damage. By the Associated Press. CARBONDALE, Ill., July 12.—Carbonade was without electric power last night as the result of a severe windstorm. The streets are littered with uprooted trees, and several residences are without power. The storm, accompanied by a cloudburst, seriously damaged corn in this section.

DRY BILL DEBATE MARKED BY REVOLT OF PROHIBITIONISTS

Backers of Measure Disconcerted by Persistent Attacks of Members Counted as Supporters.

MOON OF TENNESSEE TURNS OPPONENT

Says He Fought Liquor 22 Years, but Calls Proposed Terms "Impracticable and Senseless."

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Debate will continue in the House today on the prohibition bill. The liquor traffic was likened to a convicted criminal, appealing for a reprieve, while some of the more drastic provisions of the measure were denounced as an invasion of the liberty, hospitality and habits of the home. The hour debate yesterday. It probably was the last great day of prohibition oratory in the House. Not all of the 12 hours set aside for general debate had been used the close of an all-day discussion, which ranged from a technical argument on constitutional questions to a straight stump speech for prohibition and its enforcement.

Chairman Volstead of the Judiciary committee, in charge of the bill, and Representative Igoe, Democrat, of Missouri, leader of the minority, were unable to allot all of the time desired by members anxious to be heard. The House will not begin actual work on the bill until Monday.

Ardent prohibitionists declared they could not support the enforcement bill because of its provisions for the prohibition of the sale of beer and wine. The House will not begin actual work on the bill until Monday.

Every provision of the enforcement bill has a precedent in laws existing in prohibition states, Wayne B. Mason, Republican, of Massachusetts, asserted in a statement on the subject. Wheeler declared that the measure was being grossly misrepresented and said that soft drink dealers and extract manufacturers had nothing to fear from its provisions.

Root Appears Before Senate. William D. Guthrie, associated with the Root and Root law firm, brewers, and Samuel Undermyer of New York, were expected to appear before the Senate Judiciary committee today to present arguments on the constitutionality of the war-time prohibition enforcement legislation now being considered in the committee.

It was expected that argument of the Root and Root center on the contention that with the peace treaty actually signed Congress has no power to pass enforcement legislation to carry out a measure which was enacted to meet a war emergency. This argument would be in line with Mr. Root's contention before the New York Federal court in effect that Congress had doubtful authority to pass the war-time prohibition act after the signing of the armistice because no war emergency then existed.

Most Prosperous Era in History of Country Predicted by Professor. The David Rankin Jr. School of Mechanical Trades graduated 61 students last night at the tenth annual closing exercises in the auditorium of the school, Newstead and Pinney avenues. Lewis Gustafson, president of the institution, presented the diplomas. Prof. I. Lipincott, in his address, "The Economic Effects of the War," predicted that the new era dawned would be one of the most prosperous the country has known.

Electricians and machinists form the greater part of the class, there being 17 in each branch. The class also includes patternmakers, painters, a plumber and an engineer. During the year the class had enrolled 1064 students in the day, night and co-operative classes, 54 disabled soldiers to be taught new trades and 80 enlisted men of the navy, who were given electrical instruction.

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Ratification Document Promises to Insure Execution of Terms

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, July 12. THE German ratification document consists of the text of the peace treaty, the annexes and the convention dealing with the occupation of the Rhineland. The ratification concludes with the following paragraph:

"Having been approved by the legislative body of the German Empire, and having been submitted to me, I declare that I satisfy the treaty protocol, and convention, and I promise to fulfill and insure the execution of their clauses."

"EBERT. "President of the German Empire. "Berlin, 9th of July, 1919."

The document contains an exact reproduction of the text of the peace treaty in French and English, and is printed on vellum paper, bound by white silk ribbons. It is inclosed in a brown morocco cover, which has a gold-tooled seal on the front. Beside the signature of President Ebert is his seal, a paper wafer bearing the words, "The President of the German Empire."

The seal does not contain the imperial eagle.

tee members rather than with the counsel of interested parties."

Representatives Fitzgerald of Massachusetts and Uphaw of Georgia, both Democrats, touched upon the extremes of the whole prohibition question, the former declaring he would put forward the State of Maine as an example of the folly of attempting to enforce the law. Uphaw made straight appeal for passage of the bill, after reciting the evil, as he had found it, in the liquor traffic.

Fitzgerald engaged in a colloquy with Representative Hersey, Republican of Maine, as to liquor conditions in that State, the Massachusetts representative contending that no attempt ever had been made to enforce prohibition.

Every provision of the enforcement bill has a precedent in laws existing in prohibition states, Wayne B. Mason, Republican, of Massachusetts, asserted in a statement on the subject. Wheeler declared that the measure was being grossly misrepresented and said that soft drink dealers and extract manufacturers had nothing to fear from its provisions.

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MANY DELICATE PROBLEMS IN U. S. FACING PRESIDENT

Foremost Is Controversy Over Burleson, and Rumors Grow That the Postmaster-General Must Go.

COUNTING ON VETO TO CONTROL G. O. P.

Republicans Have Majority in Both Houses, but to Get Two-Thirds Vote Would Be Hard Matter.

By DAVID LAWRENCE.

A Special Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

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WASHINGTON, July 12.—President Wilson may seem to be most interested in getting the peace treaty and league of nations ratified, but he is nevertheless living deeply into the domestic situations, political, economic and financial, which have grown acute during his absence.

The President has been told that his administration was severely criticized while he was in Europe, criticized for many powers exercised by cabinet officers and other subordinates, and that the people are expecting him to set his official house in order.

First and foremost among the delicate problems which stare Mr. Wilson in the face is controversy over the Postmaster-General, Albert Sidney Burleson. It would be surprising, indeed, if the President flatly asked the Postmaster-General to resign. He has always given ear to Mr. Burleson's observations, and no man in the Cabinet has spent more of his time talking or thinking about the political fortunes or destiny of Woodrow Wilson than the Postmaster-General. Of course, Mr. Burleson's opponents, and they are numerous, would be glad if the President asked for the resignation of the Postmaster-General, but this is unlikely. What seems more plausible is that Mr. Burleson himself will offer to withdraw from the Cabinet.

Most Put Him on Commission. Even then Mr. Wilson might consider that he had even more important work for the Postmaster-General than managing the Postoffice department—he might appoint him on one of the numerous international commissions which are being set up in this country and abroad to carry out the provisions of the peace treaty, and to meet the reconstruction needs of Europe. But that Mr. Burleson, like one or two others of the Cabinet, is ready and anxious to turn himself away from an office which he has held uninterruptedly for seven years is beginning to be thought in quarters where the subject is gently touched upon every now and then in manner significant and interesting.

Usually when there is an unfounded rumor that a Cabinet officer is to resign, instant denial is forthcoming. And the White House adds a word or two of emphatic denial. But the absolute refusal of White House officials even to discuss the subject is construed generally in Washington as the forerunner of some change.

MEETING OF IRISH HERE VOTES TO FIGHT LEAGUE

Former Judge Ryan Threatens to
Leave Democratic Party
in Protest.

The League of Nations was denounced as a British-American alliance, one of the effects of which will be to keep Ireland in subjection, in a speech by former Judge O'Neil Ryan before a meeting of the Friends of Irish Freedom, at Knights of Columbus Hall last night.

He declared that the democratic of Ireland continue to support the league plan, and if the Republicans continue to oppose it, he will leave the Democratic party and become a Republican. Many Democrats in the audience applauded this assertion.

The following cablegram was sent to Premier Clemenceau as president of the peace conference: "Friends of Irish Freedom, St. Louis, demand recognition of the Irish republic. We pledge that we will not accept any peace until Ireland is free." Another cablegram, also to Premier Clemenceau, read:

"Friends of Irish Freedom, St. Louis, demand an impartial investigation of Irish atrocities. The message was signed by the Rev. P. J. O'Rourke, who presided.

Resolutions Are Adopted.

C. J. Dolan introduced the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That we respectfully urge the Congress of the United States, every American citizen and that portion of the American press that are true to the idealistic principles of this Government, to unite with us in demanding a fair and impartial investigation of the shocking barbarities contained in the report made by the American-Irish commission, Messrs. Walsh, Dunne and Ryan, as having been inflicted upon Irish political prisoners by soldiers, prison officials and other agents of the British Government in Ireland.

Resolved, That our knowledge of the high personal character and standing of these men justifies us in the belief that these charges are true and can be proved to the hilt, and we regard the spectacle of hundreds of men and women imprisoned without trial, manacled in inhuman and insanitary cells and the terrorizing of the Irish people by bombing planes, tanks and other instruments of war and the suspension of the ordinary law as a great international scandal which makes the professions of justice and democracy a mockery and a sham and a glaring lie.

Resolved, Further, that we tender to the three splendid Americans of the Irish race, Messrs. Walsh, Dunne and Ryan, our heartfelt appreciation of their unselfish and unrelenting devotion to the cause of Irish freedom, and the invaluable services rendered to it by them at the peace conference and in Ireland.

Resolved, Further, That we express our unalterable determination to fight with every energy within us and our allies to force upon the American people the recognition of a league of nations, which attempts to commit this republic to recognize and hold sacred the title of England to own and rule Ireland and her people, based as it is upon confiscation, force and fraud and maintained against the will of the overwhelming majority of the Irish people, and to tie the hands of all

liberty-loving nations and peoples, and to prevent them from extending sympathy or assistance to the people of Ireland in their unequal struggle against foreign rule and oppression.

Resolved, further, That in the sacred name of human liberty, and in fulfillment of the declarations of our President, made over and over again and repeated before and after our entrance into the war, we demand that the Republic of Ireland be recognized by this Government, and that its distinguished president, Eamon de Valera, be received at Washington, D. C., as the head of a government of a friendly nation, with all the honors and privileges which are customarily bestowed and extended to those holding such honored and responsible position.

It was in the course of a speech in support of the foregoing resolutions that Judge Ryan threatened to abandon the Democratic party.

A telegram from Justice Cohan of New York said President Eamon de Valera of the Irish Republic probably will visit St. Louis after a trip to the Pacific coast.

He quoted statistics from the American Contractor, an organ of building operations, showing that during the month of June there were granted in St. Louis permits for 664 buildings valued at \$2,016,711, while during the same period Akron, O., to which the census of 1910 gave a population of only 69,067, granted permits for 756 buildings costing \$2,348,282.

Figures for other cities for the month of June follow: Tulsa, Ok., whose population at the last census was 18,182, buildings worth \$2,219,743; Washington, D. C., with a population of 331,069, 845 structures costing \$2,780,986; Baltimore, 1427 buildings, valued at \$4,282,075; Chicago, 900 buildings, costing \$11,415,600; Cleveland, 1399 buildings, costing \$4,655,625; and Detroit, 2411 buildings, valued at \$6,649,045.

"In my opinion," said McKelvey, "the zoning rules are successful in the first and second class residence districts, but are too harsh in the commercial sections. The unnecessary law that there must be four square inches for every foot of height prevents many building projects in the downtown districts."

McKelvey was obliged to hold up a permit for the theater building on Grand avenue, he said because there was no provision for a rear yard, which, the director asserted, would be really a waste of space. On account of this rule, building permits aggregating \$4,000,000 are being delayed.

Mayor Kiel said there would be no change in the zoning laws except with the approval of the City Plan Commission. A series of conferences on the subject was begun yesterday by the Mayor, McKelvey, and E. J. Russell, chairman of the Zoning Committee of the City Plan Commission.

He still possessed a valuable keepsake, a hand-painted miniature of George Washington said to have been painted by John Trumbull. Hoping to have it reproduced, she said she took it to publishers, finally entering into a contract with Volland for 150,000 copies.

She accused Volland of sharp practices, and after lawyers had not succeeded in making an adjustment she took the miniature to the artist, George Washington, who had painted it, and she had tried her hand at work as an author of children's books, private secretary and cook, Government work and as a servant.

There was a small son to care for and she had tried her hand at work as an author of children's books, private secretary and cook, Government work and as a servant.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Others Outstripping St. Louis,
He Declares, in Explaining Re-
fusal of Theater Permit.

In discussing his compulsory refusal, under the zoning law, of a building permit for the erection of a proposed \$1,000,000 theater at Grand and Lucas avenues, Director of Public Safety McKelvey today pointed out that cities much smaller than St. Louis are outstripping it in building operations. He was inclined to attribute the city's lagging behind in part to undue severities of the zoning regulations in the commercial districts.

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ZONING LAW RETARDS CITY, SAYS M'KELVEY

Others Outstripping St. Louis,
He Declares, in Explaining Re-
fusal of Theater Permit.

In discussing his compulsory refusal, under the zoning law, of a building permit for the erection of a proposed \$1,000,000 theater at Grand and Lucas avenues, Director of Public Safety McKelvey today pointed out that cities much smaller than St. Louis are outstripping it in building operations. He was inclined to attribute the city's lagging behind in part to undue severities of the zoning regulations in the commercial districts.

He quoted statistics from the American Contractor, an organ of building operations, showing that during the month of June there were granted in St. Louis permits for 664 buildings valued at \$2,016,711, while during the same period Akron, O., to which the census of 1910 gave a population of only 69,067, granted permits for 756 buildings costing \$2,348,282.

Figures for other cities for the month of June follow: Tulsa, Ok., whose population at the last census was 18,182, buildings worth \$2,219,743; Washington, D. C., with a population of 331,069, 845 structures costing \$2,780,986; Baltimore, 1427 buildings, valued at \$4,282,075; Chicago, 900 buildings, costing \$11,415,600; Cleveland, 1399 buildings, costing \$4,655,625; and Detroit, 2411 buildings, valued at \$6,649,045.

"In my opinion," said McKelvey, "the zoning rules are successful in the first and second class residence districts, but are too harsh in the commercial sections. The unnecessary law that there must be four square inches for every foot of height prevents many building projects in the downtown districts."

McKelvey was obliged to hold up a permit for the theater building on Grand avenue, he said because there was no provision for a rear yard, which, the director asserted, would be really a waste of space. On account of this rule, building permits aggregating \$4,000,000 are being delayed.

Mayor Kiel said there would be no change in the zoning laws except with the approval of the City Plan Commission. A series of conferences on the subject was begun yesterday by the Mayor, McKelvey, and E. J. Russell, chairman of the Zoning Committee of the City Plan Commission.

He still possessed a valuable keepsake, a hand-painted miniature of George Washington said to have been painted by John Trumbull. Hoping to have it reproduced, she said she took it to publishers, finally entering into a contract with Volland for 150,000 copies.

She accused Volland of sharp practices, and after lawyers had not succeeded in making an adjustment she took the miniature to the artist, George Washington, who had painted it, and she had tried her hand at work as an author of children's books, private secretary and cook, Government work and as a servant.

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HIDDEN LICENSE TAGS CAUSE ARREST OF MAN

Detectives Find Plates From
Stolen Cars Under Floor of
Automobile Repair Shop.

Louis Bosse, 22 years old, who has an automobile repair shop at 217 Clayton road, was arrested yesterday evening following the discovery under the floor of his shop of several automobile license plates, some of which had been on automobiles reported to have been stolen. Two detectives had gone to Bosse's shop to get a description of the stolen automobile of George Wirth of Webster Groves, which Bosse recently had repaired. Bosse was not at the shop, and while waiting for his return the detectives noticed a hum in the flooring and observed that a board had been taken up and replaced. They removed the board and found the license plates. Checking the numbers with numbers of stolen cars in their memorandum books, they found that some of them tallied and arrested Bosse upon his return.

Bosse professed ignorance of the presence of the license plates or how they got under the floor. He also denied knowledge of any automobiles stolen.

One of the plates had been issued to Ralph Baiman, 5142 Victoria avenue, whose automobile was stored at Bosse's shop last June. Another was stolen from that place. Another was issued to J. T. Sheehan, 1012 Locust street, for a truck which was stolen early this year. A third was for the automobile of A. G. Enderle, 5333 Waterman avenue, whose car was stolen last fall, and a fourth was for the automobile of S. W. Black, 5321 Savoy court, whose car was stolen last year. There was one for a truck of the Hercules Powder Co. of Joplin, Mo., and two Oklahoma license plates.

Bosse said he had repainted two trucks for the Hercules Powder Co. but knew nothing of the theft of either one of them.

He is being held for further investigation.

WOMAN INJURED BY LIGHTNING

Two Children in St. Charles Home Escape Serious Hurts.

Mrs. Linus Hintz, 24 years old, 1019 North Third street, St. Charles, was knocked unconscious by a bolt of lightning which struck the chimney of her home early yesterday afternoon, as she was standing in the yard, which, she said, was a few minutes only to lose consciousness again and is in a serious condition.

A 3-months-old baby was slightly injured but soon recovered.

An 18-months-old child who was sitting in a chair by her side was hurled from the chair against a screen but was neither bruised nor scratched.

Mrs. Arthur Elliot Killed Herself.

LONDON, July 12.—Mrs. Arthur Elliot, who was found shot to death in her home on Wednesday last, killed herself while of unsound mind. This verdict was reached at the coroner's inquest into her death.

GROW IT RIGHT!

Don't harbor a colony of vermin in your garden—don't let bugs and worms eat the profit out of your crop. Find out how

Gardite Guards Gardens

It's a guaranteed insecticide which instantly destroys certain bugs and worms in your garden—NOT A POISON—can't harm your family—used by dusting on the plants and flowers after sprinkling, rain or dew—grows with the growth of delicate vegetables and beautiful flowers. In sifter top cans at your dealer or direct from us.

1 lb. can 25c (Postpaid 40c)
7 cans 1.50 (Postpaid \$1.10)

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105 So. La Salle St., Chicago

Distributed by St. Louis Seed Co.

Get Back Your Grip On Health

NUXATED IRON

Master Strength-Builder of the Blood

Helps Make Strong, Healthy Men and Women 5,000,000 People Use It Annually

Ask Your Doctor Or Druggist

Heal Itching Skins With Cuticura

40 Years of Success Correspondence Confidential THE KEELEY INSTITUTE Dwight, Illinois

BANK SEEKS RELIEF AS DIVORCE BUFFER

Clayton Trust Sues to Obtain
Discharge as Trustee of
Matlack Fund.

A commission of 2 1/2 per cent is not sufficient to warrant a banking institution in continuing to serve as a buffer between divorced couples, in the opinion of officers of The Trust Company of St. Louis County, a Clayton bank, which filed suit in the Clayton Circuit Court today to obtain its discharge as trustee under a separate maintenance agreement between Mrs. Sarah B. Matlack of Webster Groves and her divorced husband, Elwood V. Matlack, a wealthy mining engineer.

The Matlacks, who gained prominence two years ago through Matlack's association with an alleged "soul mate" in the person of Mrs. Estelle M. Hamsley of Chicago, were divorced Jan. 18, 1919. The separate maintenance agreement, however, was entered into Feb. 17, 1917, and provided for the payment by Matlack of \$5000 annually to his wife for her support and that of their son Elwood V. Matlack Jr., 19 years old.

Transfer of Securities Protested.

Under the terms of the agreement, the Trust Company of St. Louis County was to serve as trustee and was to receive from Matlack sufficient securities to earn the \$5000 annual payment. Several months ago, the bank's petition states, Matlack requested that 100 shares of Southern Pacific stock held by the bank under the agreement be turned over to him. This was done. Subsequently Mrs. Matlack protested.

There remained, the petition states, sufficient securities to guarantee the payments to Mrs. Matlack.

The bank asks the court to discharge it as trustee and to appoint a successor. The petition states that Matlack and his former wife could not agree on a successor.

Joseph C. McAttee, attorney for the bank, declared that the bank has experienced difficulty in handling the trusteeship because of frequent clashes between the Matlacks. He declared the bank's commission for handling the agreement was insufficient.

Wife Refuses Release.

Matlack, who now resides in Chicago, but who has been staying at Hotel Statler for several days, brought his "soul mate" to St. Louis to plead with his wife to release him. Mrs. Matlack replied that her husband was an "idle mind in the devil's workshop" and refused.

Matlack then issued a statement that he was going to leave his wife and unite in "spiritual wedlock." He said: "We have lived so nearly the life of a pair of goldfishes in two separate globes in a drug store window on a busy corner that frequent efforts to surprise us at a disadvantage have resulted fruitlessly."

The Matlacks were married in Milwaukee in 1897 and lived together until 1915.

OPPOSITION GROWS TO TRIAL OF WILHELM IN LONDON

London Last Place in World That Ought to Have Been Chosen, Says One Newspaper.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, July 11.—Predictions that the project to bring the former Emperor to trial in England will be abandoned are growing in view of the almost unanimous opposition of the newspapers of all parties. Virtually all the leading papers with the exception of the Northcliffe press are denouncing the trial. The Northcliffe papers have taken no stand in the matter but print many letters from prominent persons opposing the trial. The influential weekly reviews all oppose or deride the project of bringing the former Emperor from Holland.

Walter Runciman, former member of the cabinet, writes: "Feeling in this country is justifiably bitter against the Kaiser. Indeed, it is so bitter that the public might take the law into their hands and lynch him."

The Saturday Review says: "It is a mistake of taste, a want of tact, London is the last place in the world that ought to have been chosen, first because the English are the chief enemies of the Germans, according to the Germans; secondly, because London is the court of William of Hohenzollern's first cousin, and the home of his illustrious grandmother, thirdly, because William has often been our guest. King George and the Emperor must in their younger days have lived in some intimacy."

THERE ARE FIVE WAYS of getting Want Ads to the Post-Dispatch office. Through your druggist, over your phone, by mail, by messenger or personal call—with no difference in price.

AMERICAN LEGION TO AID FIGHTERS AND FAMILIES

St. Louis Post, No. 4, Discussed Plans for Meeting Held in Library.

St. Louis Post, No. 4, of the American Legion, held a meeting last night at the Cabanne Branch Library. Dwight F. Davis, temporary chairman, presided. Other temporary officers present were George B. Reynolds, vice chairman; Carl F. Prescott, treasurer, and A. U. Barco, secretary. About 200 members attended.

The meeting took the form of a general discussion on the best methods to employ for the good of the legion, its members and soldiers, sailors and marines generally.

A committee was appointed to aid former service men and their families, and to advise them on War Risk Insurance, and other matters pertaining to the military. Another meeting will be held July 25.

Temporary Secretary Bargan, 304

LOFTIS BROS. & CO. DIAMONDS & WATCHES CREDIT AT OUT PRICES

Rialto Building, Bell Telephone, Office 4972, will give information concerning the organization, and furnish application blanks upon request.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM
A toilet preparation of merit. Suits to soothe dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 25c and 50c at Druggists.

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ARE you worried about your skin? In spite of all the care you give it, is it still unsatisfactory? Usually, it is not the amount, but the right sort of care that counts. Oftentimes a clogged condition of the pores is the cause of an unattractive skin.

MULE 20 TEAM
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may help you. Its rich, creamy lather does what no soap can—gets down into the pores and cleanses them of the waste and poisons which they should excrete. It lets the pores "breathe"; the first step toward a beautiful skin.

And the pure powdered Boxax in BO-RAXO softens, soothes, and whitens. Begin the use of BO-RAXO in your bath tonight. Your softly-glowing, delicately-scented skin will testify to the benefits to be obtained from its continued use.

At All Dealers
Sold in sanitary, sifter-top cans for individual use. Convenient and economical.

15c and 30c

OPPOSITION GROWS TO TRIAL OF WILHELM IN LONDON

London Last Place in World That Ought to Have Been Chosen, Says One Newspaper.

By the Associated Press.

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

NEW BOOKS FOR THE WEEK AT THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

Any of these books will be sent by parcel post to card holders on receipt of postage, in order of application. **THE WHITE EAGLE OF POLAND.** By E. F. Benson. A study of the Polish question. The first part is devoted to a discussion of the importance of a united Poland as a part of the barrier of independent states to surround Germany, while the second portion is devoted to a narrative of Polish affairs from the German occupation until the end of the war.

ECHOES OF THE FOREST. By William E. Brown. A collection of American Indian folk-lore in poetic form. The legends have a wide range of subjects and are very interesting.

CURIOUS REPUBLIC OF GONDOR AND OTHER WHIMSICAL SKETCHES. By Samuel L. Clemens. A series of very typical Mark Twain stories that have never before been collected into book form.

THE LIFE OF THE PARTY. By Irvin S. Cobb. A laughable little story for vacation reading, reflecting the unhappy adventures of a displaced lawyer on his way home from a costume ball.

GONE WEST. By a Soldier. Edited by H. M. G. and M. M. H. A connected series of spirit messages forming a plea for a more rational acceptance of the things we call death. A rather interesting although unconvincing contribution to the literature of communication.

RACIAL FACTORS IN DEMOCRACY. By Philip A. Means. "This volume represents a large amount of work in an almost virgin field. A resume of concepts of different peoples and periods made with a greater world democracy growing out of an increased appreciation of distinctive racial cultures as the end in view."

ON DUTY AND OFF. By Elizabeth Cabot Putnam. Another interesting contribution to the personal narratives of war-time service, this time giving the viewpoint of a young American girl serving in a secretarial capacity in an American hospital in France and later in the Air Service Headquarters. **OLD PARIS, ITS HISTORICAL AND LITERARY ASSOCIATIONS.** By Henry C. Shelley. An account of the inns and taverns, clubs, salons, street fairs, fetes and theaters of the Paris of bygone days.

MORE WITTY BYNNER VERSES. In 1918 Witter Bynner, author of "Greenstone Poems," "The New World," etc., left America for a tour through the Hawaiian Islands and the Orient, and he records his impressions of the East in a volume called "The Beloved Strangeness."

The book has lengthy passages, profuse in its praise of the poems from the pen of William Marion Reedy of St. Louis, who says, "They carry an overmastering sense of the deepest person imaginable reading this work would sense the fact that the singer is one who is translated out of space and time by the passionate exaltation he undergoes."

Here are colors, sounds, scents, even, that seize upon you and wait you away to a region where these colors, sounds, scents, reveal their over-meaning.

The volume, however, is not without its surprises. There are several verses whose presence in the book is questionable, and their contrast with the high standard of the rest of the poems is most noticeable. Take, for example, the verse entitled "I Evade."

"The look in your eyes
Was as soft as the underside of soap
In a soap-dish...."

And I left before you could love me.
In these lines he comes nearer to the position Mr. Reedy gives him.

The poems, all miniatures in the sense that none of them occupies more than a page, are done in the style of the imagists, and, excepting five or six, are unrhymed and employ no regular meter. They are impressionistic, containing more of atmosphere than of fact, and one may truly say that they are among the best that that style of writing has produced. (Alfred Knopf, Pub.)

AN AMUSING TALE. NOTHING but fun has been brought by the writer of "The Tale of Mr. Tubbs," the writer being J. E. Buckrose. The quest has been successful chiefly in the part of the book which tells of the narrow escape of Mr. Tubbs, a bashful bachelor near middle age, from the wiles of a boarding house proprietor bent on matrimony. A queer midst of a domestic servant warms him in his flight, which ends in the meeting with one who is suited to the eventual role of Mrs. Tubbs. (Doran.)

Include the Post-Dispatch in your list of vacation needs. Your paper will be mailed daily at regular mail subscription rates. Address changed whenever desired. Order through your carrier or by telephone—Olive or Central 6900.

A WOMAN'S FINE WAR PLAY.

ELIZABETH MARSH has written a "radio war play" entitled "The Kaiser's Reasons," published by Duffield & Co., that has the highest qualities of imagination, historic interest and religious feeling. Its subtitle, "The Play Behind the Play," is found by the reader to refer to the author's picture of the spiritual forces back of the greatest world tragedy. These forces are personified in the Spirit of the Reed and the Spirit of the Sword which, through all human history, have striven for the ascendancy in the life of man.

The characters in the drama are the Kaiser, his ancestor, Frederick the Great, Gen. von Falkenhayn, Admiral von Tirpitz, Emil Rathenau, a German bank director; Raoul de Forta, a Belgian Captain; Voltaire, the French poet and philosopher; Botta, Austrian Ambassador in the time of Frederick; Maria Theresa, Austrian Archduchess from whom Frederick wrested Silesia, an American banker-leutenant and an American poet-captain, and the heroine, Yolande, daughter of a Belgian Count.

The scenes shift from vision to reality and from Frederick's day to that of Kaiser Wilhelm with artistic skill. It is the American banker-leutenant who, after discussing matters with the poet just before the battle and asserting that he is simply there to do his duty, sees in the smoke and noise of the world the first vision. The Spirit of the Sword and the Spirit of the Reed are discovered in a discussion of the ultimate truths regarding war and peace. Guided by the Spirit of the Reed whether he has no fear, the Spirit of the Reed assures him: "I fear you not, because you live to die." Says the Spirit of the Reed:

How long through ages, must you learn there are
Two ways to live, and both are ways to die.

The banker-leutenant then sees the vision of the poet, yet unborn, pledging himself to the Spirit of the Reed to die for his ideal, the peace and salvation of the world. He is privileged to be born. To quote a few lines: "For me though many die * * * not all that think they would. 'How die?' 'Some die to free like me.' 'I would like so die.' 'And some in dungeons underground.' 'Even so would I.' 'And many more on battlefields.' 'Give me a battlefield.'"

The poet then leaves to go forth into the world, with this warning: "Go see
This night, how strong is Life,
The pride of life."

For, when the night
Sheathed, shall pierce my side
Again and yet again, until the world
Shall reveal its surface to the sickened sun.

One battlefield. Behold I stand at this
King's door, and knock.

There follows a striking picture of Frederick the Great, into whose presence the poet, yet unborn, enters with his high mission. Frederick is shown as heartlessly flippant and self-seeking. He is suffering from ague, but has his flute and his court clown to amuse him. He tells the poet, when he takes to be a madman, that when his fit of ague comes he will attend to a great court ball and then set forth to conquer Silesia. Meanwhile he has sent for Voltaire to invent for him reasons for the invasion. The French wit finds that Frederick's army of 100,000 good enough reasons for attacking from his neighbor her territory.

It is impossible in a brief review to give an adequate idea either of the beauties of this play or its profundity. Later, the poet is reintroduced as a soldier, in the armies of the allies. He still holds his flute and his court clown to amuse him. He tells the poet, when he takes to be a madman, that when his fit of ague comes he will attend to a great court ball and then set forth to conquer Silesia. Meanwhile he has sent for Voltaire to invent for him reasons for the invasion. The French wit finds that Frederick's army of 100,000 good enough reasons for attacking from his neighbor her territory.

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TRIBUTE TO COL. MCRAE.

"IN FLANDERS FIELDS" is the title of a little memorial volume to Lieut.-Col. John McRae, the author of the immortal verses now so well-known all over the English-speaking world. Besides being a collection of the verses written by McRae, "In Flanders Fields" contains an interesting character study of the poet by Sir Andrew McPhail. McRae died of pneumonia in France in January, 1918, while on duty at the Canadian General Hospital. He had been an operating surgeon with the Canadian army at the front. It is hardly necessary to quote again the famous "In Flanders Fields" but of particular interest is the only other poem in the book. It is called "The Guns" and runs as follows:

Above their heads the legions
Pressing on;
(The guns) their fight in time of
bitter fear,
And did not know how the day
had gone.

O flashing muzzles, pause, and let
them see
The column that streaks the
sky afar:
Then let your mighty chorus witness
to them,
To them, and Caesar, that we still
make war.

Tell them, O guns, that we have
heard their call.
That we have sworn, and will not
turn back,
That we will onward till we win or
fall.
That we will keep the faith for
which they died.

Bid them be patient, and some day,
When the guns are silent,
They shall feel earth enwrap in
silence deep;
Shall greet, in wonderment, the quiet
dawn.

And in content may turn them to
their sleep.
It is frequently, if not usually, the
case that when a poet leaps into
fame by one production and later a
collection of his works is published,
nothing equal to that which brought
him fame is to be found therein. This
is true of the volume of McRae's
poems. "In Flanders Fields" is a
brilliant piece of versification done
in a very difficult form. "The Guns"
is the only thing in the volume that
approaches it in artistry and finish.
At that, the best that may be said
for it is that it is second of all those
in the book. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

SAYINGS OF W. L. SHELDON. **MRS. CECILIA BOETTJE**, a St. Louis woman, has compounded a volume of "sayings" from the writings and addresses of the late Walter L. Sheldon, founder and leader of the Ethical Society here, which should find a quick circulation. The volume is a collection of the more abstract variety. The compounder has taken the excerpts verbatim, and has endeavored to cull the cream from his source. The book is a collection of his sayings. She apparently succeeded well.

There is a pitilessness of expression about the thumb-nail essays that militates against elegance, but certainly makes for clarity and emphasis. As to the profundity of the thinker's wisdom there can be little question, even by those who disagree with him. The excerpts here give a clear, high, pure standard of human conduct, exceedingly practical, and devoid of any appeal to sentiment of the lower sort, as well as of reliance on the supernatural. (Nixon-Jones, St. Louis.)

PASTOR SHELDON'S WAR STORY. **THE** Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, the celebrated author of religious novels, deals with some of the problems of peace in "All the World," which is dedicated to an ambulance company formed at Washington College at Topeka and which was read to the Pastor's Topeka congregation on Sunday evenings before it was published. It is a story of a young member of an ambulance company who returns from the war with a right hand gone and who, after listening to a sermon by his father, decides that his reconstruction task shall be to go to Palestine as a missionary. Other returning heroes and their sweethearts decide to do the same thing—to go "into all the world" and preach the Gospel. The sentimentalism of the rich father of the fiancée of the hero as a profiteer forms a part of this altruistic story, which is entertainingly told. (George H. Doran Co.)

A WAR DOCTOR'S SPIRIT. **FREDERICK W. KENDALL**, literary editor of the Buffalo Sunday Express, ventures for a little book entitled "Done Well," which purports to be messages from the spirit of a soldier doctor, given by means of automatic writing through two women whose friendly guide he has been since childhood. If the reader admits its authenticity, he will find much to interest him in the messages. The doctor tells how busy he was on the battlefield, as an unseen helper in aiding fatally wounded spirits to obtain release from their bodies. Also, how in many cases death was so sudden that the newly arisen spirits failed to realize that they had come into the higher life. The messages are, incidentally, teach reincarnation, as if it were an accepted fact, again suggesting the question why many messages of this character find no reincarnation. (Alfred A. Knopf.)

A TRUE WAR TALE. **A** PARENTLY a true story, with little attempt to reshape it into the form of fiction is "The Two Crossings of Madge Swale," by Henri Davignon. It is the story of the married life of a Flemish youth of Brussels and a British girl. The narrative implies, without stating clearly, that Jean Swale died in battle, and Madge is thereafter spoken of as his widow. She returns to Belgium that her child may be born there. (Lane.)

MILDRED CARVER, U. S. A.

MARTHA BENSLY BRUER, in "Mildred Carver, U. S. A.," has constructed a curious and somewhat artificial romance on the theory that every healthy boy and girl in the United States may be required, at the age of 18, to give one year to the service of the United States in the capacity of unskilled laborer. There are no exceptions, no exemptions; this is the common lot and the romance that befalls Mildred Carver shows how this plan might work out if it should ever be tried. Mildred Carver and Nicholas Van Arsdale, both of wealthy families, are desperately in love and affianced when they reach the age which their country calls them. They are of the New York moneyed aristocracy. Mildred is drafted for work in a flour mill in Minnesota. There she falls in love with a foreman, John Barton. Later, she goes with her outfit to work with tractors on farms. She is a wondrously beautiful girl, as become a heroine, and every man naturally falls in love with her. But when her year is up, she goes back home and plunges again into the social life. She confesses the killing, he has just killed another man, namely Rose's worthless husband. That makes it all right, in the scenario writer's opinion, for Rose to let Jules bear the matter of duty, Knight would have to lock her up, but faithful old Jules, a guide, assumes the blame for the killing. The fact is, that while Jules did not kill the man he confessed the killing, he has just killed another man, namely Rose's worthless husband. That makes it all right, in the scenario writer's opinion, for Rose to let Jules bear the matter of duty, Knight would have to lock her up, but faithful old Jules, a guide, assumes the blame for the killing. The fact is, that while Jules did not kill the man he confessed the killing, he has just killed another man, namely Rose's worthless husband. 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DEATHS

WATKINS—Entered into rest on Saturday July 12, 1919, at 2 a. m., Elizabeth Watkins (nee Rehm), beloved wife of Charles Watkins, dear mother of Charles H. and H. Watkins, mother-in-law of Mrs. C. Watkins, nee Koenigsmann, Mrs. R. B. W.

ZIMMERER—Entered into rest on Friday July 11, 1919, at 10:22 a. m. Em Zimmerman (nee Doering), beloved wife of George J. Zimmerer, at the age of 40 years.

Notice.
Wednesday, July 19, the Feast of Our L.
of Mount Carmel, high mass will be cele-
brated in the chapel of the Carmelite Convent
commencing at 8 o'clock a. m. Celebrate
Rev. Father Skaer; sermon to be preached
Rev. Father Hendricks, S. J. There will
also be a low mass at 6 o'clock a. m.
plenary indulgence may be gained, un-
der the usual conditions, at each visit made

PERSONAL

ADOPTION

ADOPTION Wtd.—A baby girl from 1 month to 2 years; good home; answer once. Box G-334, Post-Dis.

SPECIAL NOTICES

NOTICE—To whom it may concern: I, the undersigned husband of Pearl Anna St.

LOST and FOUND

Death notices, first 6 lines or less,
\$1; each extra line 20c; memorials,
etc., 25c per line.

LOST

VICTORY LIBERTY LOAN

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337864. 362326. 362928. 364627.
366080. 366081. 366601. 388617.

369333	380001	387670	383058
393614	393977	396077	396008
393618	394025	401831	401832
402306	400538	411819	414606
414636	414799	417474	419013
422310	426427	428428	432922
439407	439428	439701	440838
441227	442816	456828	458865

Books FOUND should be immediately sent or delivered to 823 Locust. LIBERTY LOAN ASSOCIATION. (68)

AMETHYST PIN—Lost; mounted in gold setting. Notify Miss Brown, Lindell 3425 K reward.

AUTO CRANK—Lost; between Grand and Jefferson; on Chippewa; reward. 3425 K kuk.

BUCKLE PIN—LOST; OVAL DIAMOND LIBERAL REWARD FOR RETURN. \$25. NO QUESTIONS ASKED.

WATERMAN.

CANARY BIRD—Lost; yellow; reward. Return to 1952A Sidney Victor 2419L.

CAPE—Lost, brown mink coat, on Main
St. Thursday, 11:30 a.m. to 5 o'clock. Call
room 874-W. Reward: \$100. (6)

CHAIN—Lost, and silver fob; engraved
M. 4205 Pleasant; reward: Central 8505.

COUPON BOOKS—Lost, Thursday noon, to
Victory coupon books. Nos. 328,600 to
337,804. Call Cabany 2732-W; reward: \$50.

DIPLOMA—Lost, on Delmar car Friday
night. David Ranken diploma; please
turn to school or phone Linda 4365-R.

FOR—Lost, leather fob and M. A. C. med-
reward if returned to L. Hodgins.

GOLD PENCIL—Lost; engraved Eugene Pleitisch; reward. Main 2178. Caban 55-23W. (6)

KEYS—Lost, 5 or 6 keys on ring; return A. H. Harris at Rothschild Bros. Hat Co. 1100 Washington av. (6)

KODAK—Lost. Wednesday afternoon. picnic grounds. Forest Park. pocket Crest Kodak; reward. Box H-378. Post-Dis. (6)

LOCUST—Lost, gold, and buckle at Union Market on Washington av.; reward. No. 1001 N. West. (6)

MONEY—Lost: a \$10 bill on 7th and Olmsted. Call Cabney 5972.

NONEGLASSES—Lost: two weeks ago, pair of lady's, on 7th and Olmsted. Call Cabney 5904 or 5904-93.

OPERA GLASSES—Lost: pearl; Friday night at Municipal Theater; in black leather case. Call Forest 4018.

PAY ENVELOPE—Lost, on Washington at Woodworth's store, Friday evening: reward, 4916 Emily st.

POCKETBOOK—Lost, between Broadway and Fourth on Washington. Suggests, if found, return to pocketbook containing about \$3. cash, 4 tickets for steamer J. S. dated 12 R. R. tickets to Valley Park, Mo. do key, 6 locker keys; reward, Grand 46783, to finder.

PIN—Lost, circle of sapphires and pearl near Nebraska and Allen; reward, Return to 3025 Allen. (6)

PIN—Lost, sign on Kappa, on Kensington. Bright; date on back, 7. Suggests reward. Call Forest 1945W. 5042 Kensington, to finder.

POCKETBOOK—Lost, between R and D on Kensington. Suggests, if found, return to pocketbook containing about \$3. cash, 4 tickets for steamer J. S. dated 12 R. R. tickets to Valley Park, Mo. do key, 6 locker keys; reward, Grand 46783, to finder.

RING—Lost, lady's tonas ring, date 18 inside ring; phone Lindell 12748; reward \$50.00; Post-Dispatch.

RING—Lost; diamond and ruby setting; date and initials inside; reward. Box G-3; Post-Dispatch.

SERVICE PIN—Lost; industrial aircraft; vicinity of Vandeventer and Grand; find please phone Wydown 3023.

SUNBURT—Lost; July 10; small pearl; reward if returned to 6215 Washington. C.

TOOL BOX—Automobile: Lincoln Trail road between Lebanon and East St. Louis. 2200 N. 7th st. St. Louis. Victor 3519H. Thos.

UMBRELLA—Lost. In Garrick Theatre Thursday evening. Return to 3084 Delmar. reward.

WATCH FOB—Lost; engraved "Hill." 13-2118. Call Central 8721R. reward.

WATCH FOB—Lost; returning from Forest Park Wednesday night; gold; lyre shape.

reward, 2922A Palm st. Tyler 2187K. r.
WATCH CHARM—Lost: I. O. O. F. And
communicate with J. O. Strunk, 808 Pine
Bldg.; reward.
WATCH—Lost: in Union Station, July
size 10. 21-jewel. Hamilton; serial N
992 case No. 6171509; reward. Box 3
Post-Dispatch.
WILLARD BATTERY—Lost: between Flor
issant and St. Louis. Call Victor 2964-
te
\$50 REWARD for the return of small han
and a small black bank book. Lost in Kirl

7110 W. Main street, between Holmes and
 and Kirkwood. Phone Belmont 1945 or A
 gonguin Club. Webster 1110. Ask
 Charles Bryant. (c)

FOUND

PIN—Found; lady's fancy pin. at Clemons
 av. Call Cabana 2982W. (t)

POCKETBOOK—Found. Monday, Penny
 Gentles; under 925 N. 4th. (t)

TIRE—Found; on King's highway; on rim
 Call 6815 Gravois. (t)

ARTICLES FOUND BY POLICE
HAR PIN—Gold; awaiting owner Mountain District.
LADIES' SWEATERS—Two; awaiting owners at 1827 Russell ave.
ALCOHOLIC LICENSE—State; awaiting owner Fifth District.
KEY—Awaiting owner Fourth District.
STATE LICENSES—Two; awaiting owner Fifth District.

BUSINESS CARDS

*Sold again, 10c line, minimum \$90.
Discount 10c per line on three or
more insertions.*

CARPET CLEANING—UPHOLSTERY

GLOBE Carpet Cleaning Co. renovations
2424 Olive, Belmont 882; Central 4004, in
CHICAGO Carpet Cleaning Co.: carpets re-
stained like new, 3820 Pinney, Lind-
wood 4444

2030, Delmar 2451.

STORAGE AND MOVING

ADVANCE Moving Co., \$4.50 load or
tract; furniture in exchange. Belmont 1-1000

SOUTH SIDE STORAGE AND MOVING CO.
1860 Sidney at Broadway warehouse.
(for 607, Sidney 234.

STOVE REPAIRS

REPAIRS for "any old stove." Phone 2-1111. A. G. BRAUER Supply Co. 2111 N. 1st St. Phone 2-1111.

WALL PAPER CLEANING, ETC.

PAINTING, papering, decorating. Browley, 1012 N. 1st St. Phone 2-1111. W. M. Wilson, 1125 Leonard, 1012 N. 1st St. Phone 2-1111.

PROFESSIONAL

Attorneys at Law. Central Law Bureau, 300 N. 1st St. Phone 2-1111.

DANCING

JOHN class at Princeton Academy every Tuesday evening, 10:30 to 11:30. Phone 2-1111.

DETECTIVES

DETECTIVE—Experienced, reliable. Phone 2-1111.

INSTRUCTION

SCOTLAND—For sale, in Brown's. Phone 2-1111.

THEATRICAL

YOUNG LADY—10, with good voice and appearance, for musical comedy. Phone 2-1111.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED

Look through this list of workers now available at the Demobilization Bureau for Employment of Soldiers, Sailors and Marines, 905 Locust Street.

WHAT HELP DO YOU NEED?

Then call up Olive 7240 or Central 756 and ask us to send you a returned fighter who will work for you as faithfully as he fought for you.

ADVERTISING CLERK—By your own

high school graduate, having some experience in advertising. Phone 2-1111.

AUTO MECHANIC—Experienced

Auto mechanic, experienced, reliable. Phone 2-1111.

BOOKKEEPER—Experienced

Bookkeeper, experienced, reliable. Phone 2-1111.

CHAUFFEUR—Experienced

Chauffeur, experienced, reliable. Phone 2-1111.

COLLECTOR—By your own

Collector, experienced, reliable. Phone 2-1111.

DRUG CLERK—Experienced

Drug clerk, experienced, reliable. Phone 2-1111.

ELEVATOR—Experienced

Elevator, experienced, reliable. Phone 2-1111.

ENGINEER—Experienced

Engineer, experienced, reliable. Phone 2-1111.

FOREMAN—Experienced

Foreman, experienced, reliable. Phone 2-1111.

SITUATIONS—WOMEN, GIRLS

CASHIER—Experienced in taking orders; understands bookkeeping. Phone 2-1111.

HELP WANTED—MEN, BOYS

MACHINE HANDS—Woodworkers. Phone 2-1111.

MACHINISTS

5 A1 Precision Work Machinists, at Once.

GOOD PAY

PERMANENT WORK. OPEN SHOP. EXCELLENT SURROUNDINGS.

ADDRESS

THE BURR CO. NORTH WORKS, CHAMPAIGN, ILL.

MAINTENANCE MAN

Must be good machinist and electrician, able to set dies, take care of motors, general light factory machinery, and do general repair work; steady work; state age, salary wanted. Box H-85, Post-Dispatch.

HELP WANTED

MAN—To unload car of coal, 100 per ton. Phone 2-1111.

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FOREMAN—Experienced

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50 HORSE SHOES

50 horse shoes. Phone 2-1111.

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50 horse shoes. Phone 2-1111.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES

As we have no information bureau, it is impossible to answer queries by mail or telephone.

HOUSEHOLD HELPS.

MISS S. H.—Chair that want to follow everybody that sits on them. Husband is bound to support his wife and children.

LAW POINTS.

E. B.—Unless reconciled, you may have to settle your differences in divorce court. Husband is bound to support his wife and children.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONSTANT READER—No premium on any quarter after 1853.

TODAY—Airing or washing will remove perspiration odor from woolen goods.

UPSTAIRS—As to the neighbor who is "overstating circulating scandalous gossip of which there is no truth whatever," see Prosecuting Attorney, Municipal Court Building.

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SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMAN—Electric, with some experience for Oklahoma territory. Phone 2-1111.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMAN—For coal; retail; strictly commission. Phone 2-1111.

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HELP WANTED—WOMEN, GIRLS

GIRLS—To learn shoe making. Phone 2-1111.

GIRLS—Apply at MISSOURI

CAN CO. Hall and Branch. (c7)

GIRLS—In shoe factory,

to learn on Government work. Apply Central Employment Department, BROWN SHOE CO., 17th and Lucas. (c7)

WOMAN—Experienced

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Editorial Pa
News Pl
SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1944

WRAY'S COLUMB

The Next World's Championship p.

The Next World's Championship.
JOE BECKETT has a fighting name. Joe is English and one of the best fighters in Anglo-Saxon history was Thomas a-Beckett, Archbishop of Canterbury, some centuries ago, when an ecclesiastic was also a scrapper and one part archbishop.

Outside of his name Joe has other facts to substantiate his gladiatorial ability. He beat Bombardee Wells; but of course that only put him in a class with about 20 others who had previously bounced the good night wallow off the vitreous lower maxillary of the clever British giant.

Joe, who came up through army boxing, was once polished off by a

channels recently polished off the heavyweights of the sport and the heavy-weight championship when he whipped the heavier and stronger title-holder, Frank Goddard. Beckett is highly praised by several of the leading sports writers and descriptions of Beckett's fighting style lead one to believe the Briton is patterned much on the fashionable Jack Dempsey, the young fighting man with a knockout punch.

Beckett vs. Jack Dempsey.
BECKETT is worth all this notice since, at this writing, he is more than likely to be Jack Dempsey's first opponent in a world's championship contest.

Beckett fights Georges Carpentier this month in London. If all reports are true Carpentier will pull a Willard. Out of the ring for five years.

There are two biots on the champion's record—William Han's four-round defeat of champion; Jim Flynn's knockout of the title-holder, years ago at Salt Lake City.

Flynn has already attended Great Lakes Station, in their meeting, Dempsey knocked him the laps and the spectators.

flying experience during the war, never a real champion (if his defeats by American middleweights mean anything), the French titler who can hardly come back and fight a professional, just the Bull—man who packs a Jack Dempsey in both hands.

Beckett's rise to fame in England must not be taken too seriously, however. British boxing standards have never been high, and even now, how anyone can hope to win

especially in the heavyweight division. It is possible that Beckett, in gaining his title, beat eggs instead of fighters bad. Beckett, if he beats Carpenter and is matched with Dempsey, will serve to show whether or not the new American title holder is really internationally "the class."

Willard Still Champion.
NELLIE BLY took dinner with Jess Willard, soup to dam-tasse. Jess trav-

THAT Fred Fulton-Jess Willard match, which was made about a year ago but which was chased from every State in which promoters tried to stage it, is another

One of the greatest comedies the world was in the making of this match was projected. A battle between this pair would have been about as scientific as a battle between a pair of Pelicans on a

Idle Thoughts—
It was in the second round at Toledo. Willard was staggering backwards around the ring, quivering under the impact of each right and left hand wallop like a pile under a two-ton hammer, but refusing

Dempsey drew back. He dropped his hands at his sides and stared at the gory Cyclops in front of him who stood peering sillily out of his

one remaining eye, waving unsteadily like a drunken man. Willard's

TODAY'S TABLE

Peck and Thorpe

Today's Table

Standings of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE				
CLUB.	W. L.	Pct.	Win. %	
Chicago	45	25	.643	.648
New York	41	25	.621	.627
Cleveland	40	30	.571	.577
BROWNS	35	32	.522	.529
Detroit	33	33	.515	.522
Boston	30	37	.448	.456

Washington	41	414	423	408	in 23 consecutive games, including
Philadelphia	17	49	238	299	last Wednesday's contest, com-
NATIONAL LEAGUE					to lead the regulars in batting in
CLUB	W	L	Pct	Win	American League, his mark, .351.
New York	44	22	.667	727	maintaining unchanged from last year
Cincinnati	48	24	.667	671	according to averages released last
Chicago	42	32	.568	548	Tyrus Cobb, who returned to
Pittsburgh	37	34	.521	598	

Brooklyn	23	507	514	500
CARDINALS	28	42	400	408
Boston	25	42	378	382
Philadelphia	19	46	292	360

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago, 1-13; Philadelphia, 1-0. Hal-

teries: Clotte and Schalk; Perry and Perkins.
Detroit, 5-5-1: Washington, 1-10-1. Batteries: Love and Alsmuth; Harper, Gill and Agnew.
Cleveland, 5-1: New York, 1-4-6. Batteries: Ragby and O'Neill; Shore, Smallwood, Nelson and Howard.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York, 2-9-1; Cardinals, 6-2-1. Bat-
ters: May and Dillhoefer; Barnes and
Gonzales.
Pittsburg, 5-10-2; Brooklyn, 2-5-2. Bat-
ters: Carson and Schmiedt; Pfeiffer, Smith,
Milmann and Krueger.
Cincinnati (first game), 4-9-1; Boston, 2-6-2.

Chicago, 6-9-01. Philadelphia, 11-9-02. Batteries: Carter, Martin and Kilmer; Hogg, Packard and Adams.

Today's Schedule.
AMERICAN LEAGUE
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Boston at Chicago.
New York at Detroit.
Washington at Cleveland.
NATIONAL LEAGUE

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Cardinals at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Boston.
Pittsburg at New York.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.

Yesterday's Bombardment.

Yesterday was a field day for long-range hitters. Seven home runs were made, the four-base hits being decisive in several games. Each of the following players is credited with one of the swats: Cutchaw, Rariden, Groh, Speaker, Johnston, Flack and Burns.



"Field Day
ing the keen o

at Toledo

S COLUMN

Joe is English and one of the
was Thomas a-Beckett, Archbishop
when an ecclesiastic was nine parts

arms also fell full length at his
sides. And there they stood panting
staring at each other.
Dempsey was doubtless figuring
where on the anatomy he could hit
the big bulk to bring him down.
Willard—well, if he was able to
think at all, he probably was wonder-
ing why the referee permitted Dempsey
to fight instead of one, to get into
the ring and beat him up.
It was the only pause in the en-
tire three rounds of fighting and
for a time, many persons feared
that the smaller man had shot
his bolt, and that the giant would
come back.
In another second, however, the
human cougar was again slashing
away at the head and heaving storm-
ach of Willard, relentlessly whittling
him down to defeat.

Blots on Dempsey's 'Scutcheon'
THERE are two blots on the new
champion's record—Willie Meehan's
four-round defeat of the
champion; Jim Flynn's one-round
knockout of the title-holder, two
years ago at Salt Lake City.
Flynn has already atoned, at
Great Lakes Station, in their second
meeting, Dempsey knocked him into
the laps of the spectators, a few
seconds after the contest began. The
blow knocked Dempsey into the lap
of luxury, since it was the real
start of his unparalleled march to
the championship.
Meehan's turn will come. Meehan
has been adjudged a poor
fighter, though tricky and hard to
hit. It will be a queer battle in
which Dempsey falls to and Meehan's
jaw inside of 10 rounds.
The miracle is, if reports are true,
how anyone can hope to get Willard
into the ring with this bunch of
high explosive.
Since Dempsey came of age, there
two men—Flynn and Meehan—are
the only ones to give Jack a
trimming unless, perhaps, it was
John the Barber.

Another Comedy Lost.
THAT Fred Fulton-Jess Willard
match, which was made about a
year ago but which was chased out
of every State in which promoters
tried to stage it, is another joke
that the world missed.
One of the greatest comedies in
the world was in the making when
this match was projected. A fight
between this pair would have been
about as scientific as a battle be-
tween a pair of Pelicans on stilts.
Both men are extremely awkward.
As between them no two hums
being could hope to find a real rea-
son for picking a winner, except
perhaps that Willard is supposed to
be game and able to take punish-
ment, while Fulton is still a ques-
tion mark on both points, in the
minds of some.
At that, Fulton, when he fought
Covier here, was bumped to the
floor several times by his opponent,
but he stuck to his task and made
his opponent quit in the fifth round.
That was one time Fred was all
"there."

**Peck and Thorpe
Lead Batters in
Major Circuits**

**New York Shortstop Has Figure
of .382, While Indian Is
Swatting for .397.**

CHICAGO, July 12.—Roger Peck-
inbaugh, New York, who hit safely
in 23 consecutive games, including
last Wednesday's contest, continued
to lead the regulars in batting in the
American League, his mark, .382, re-
maining unchanged from last week,
according to averages released today.
Tyus Cobb, who returned to the
game after more than a week's ab-
sence from the Tiger lineup, has re-
covered his batting eye and has
dropped from second to fifth place.
On the other hand, Joe Jackson, the
slugging outfielder of the White Sox,
has struck his stride and has climbed
from seventh to second place, with
an average of .350. This great bat-
ting on the part of the Chicagoan has
given him the total base honors, his
last week by Sisler, St. Louis. Jack-
son's mark is .122 and Sisler's .121.

Thorpe Still High in N. L.
Other leading batters for 25 or more
games: Veach, Det., .347; Flagstad,
Det., .329; Cobb, Det., .326; Johnston,
Clev., .324; Sisler, St. L., .324; Kinney,
Phil., .324; Ruth, Bos., .320; Roth, Bos.,
.315; Milan, Wash., .309; Rice, Wash.,
.307; Smith, Clev., .305; Bodie, N. Y.,
.305.
Jim Thorpe, the versatile Indian
athlete, continued to lead the National
League hitters and widened the gap
between himself and Garry Cravath,
recently appointed manager of Phila-
delphia. Thorpe's mark is .357 and
Cravath's .356. Hap Myers of Brook-
lyn showed the real class among the
batters, however, by climbing from
twenty-second place among the regu-
lars last week with a mark of .297 to
tie for third place this week with an
average of .342. Max Flack, Chicago,
broke the tie shared with Olcott
Brooklyn, last week in number of
runs scored and leads with 44 tallies
to his credit. Benny Kauff, New York
slugger, took the total base honors
from Cravath, but the veteran contin-
ued to hold his lead among the home
run hitters. Kauff's total bases num-
ber 115, while Garry has made nine
circuit drives.
Other leading batters for 25 or more
games: Young, N. Y., .322; Williams,
Phil., .320; Kauff, N. Y., .318;
Hough, Cin., .315; Whitney, Cin., .313;
Holke, Bos., .310; Hornby, St. L., .307;
Burns, N. Y., .306; Menzel, Phil., .301;
Mulligan, St. L., .299.

Editorial Page
News Photographs
SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1919.

DAILY MAGAZINE

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Popular Comics
Women's Features
SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1919.



Scene immediately after scuttling of the German fleet at Scapa Flow, from a photograph brought to the United States by the British dirigible R-34. English marines are shown guarding German sailors, many of whom the Britishers had dragged from the water.

Copyright Photo by International Film Service.



Bela Kun, Hungarian Soviet head—probably the first photograph to be received in this country of this mysterious radical ruler. He formerly was secretary to Lenin and his real name is said to be Cohen.

Copyright Photo by Underwood & Underwood.



German officers and men coming alongside British battleship Ramillies after scuttling fleet at Scapa Flow.

Copyright Photo by Underwood & Underwood.



Mrs. Ethel Parks, who is in charge of a section of the financial department of the Democratic National Committee.

Copyright Photo by Underwood & Underwood.



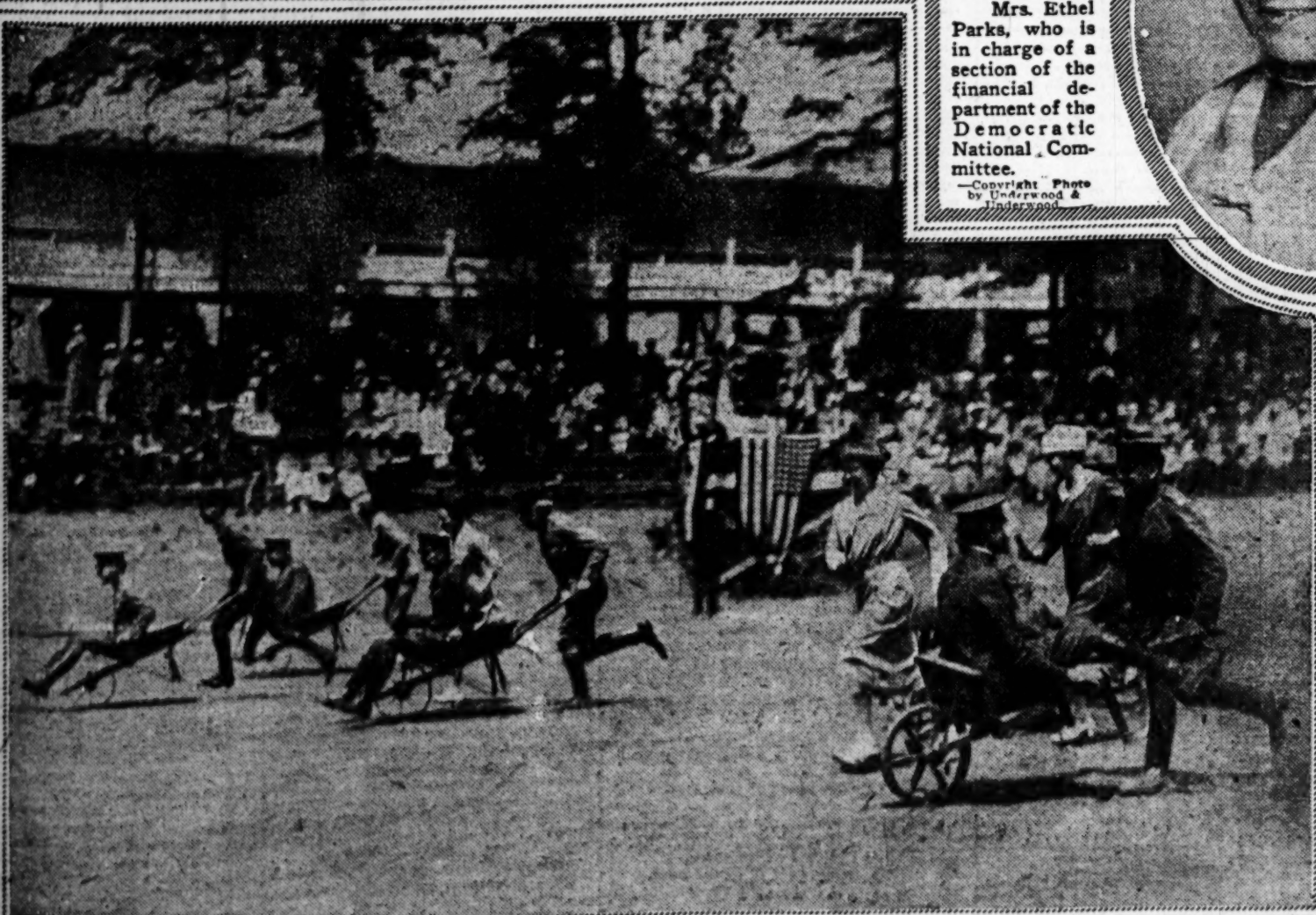
Latest photograph of the former Crown Prince of Germany, taken on the Island of Wieringen. He apparently has aged greatly and is minus his mustache.

Photo by International Film Service.



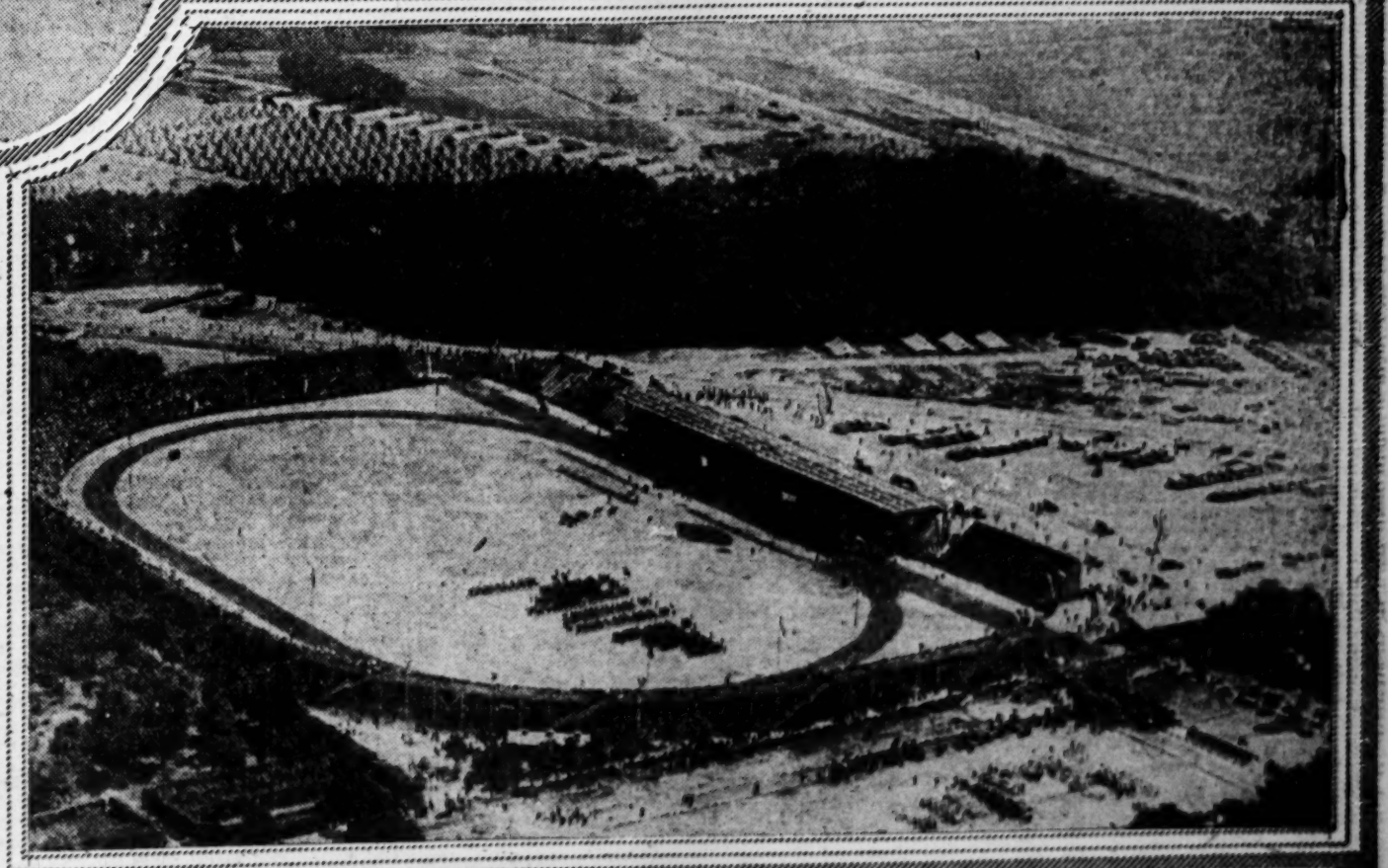
Bolshevism in Vienna. Residents giving first aid to citizens wounded by Soviet troops under Bela Kun. A dead man lies on the sidewalk.

Copyright Photo by Underwood & Underwood.



"Field Day" at Walter Reed Hospital. Officers' wheelbarrow relay race, for Majors, Captains and Lieutenants, all enjoying the keen competition as they push their "steeds" forward in an effort to gain a victory.

Photo by Western Newspaper Union.



Interrallied games, photographed from the air, showing the great Pershing Stadium. It was built by American Army engineers at a cost of \$100,000 from funds contributed by the Y. M. C. A. and on grounds donated by the French Government. After its dedication Gen. Pershing presented the stadium to France in the name of the American Army.

Photo by International Film Service.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER
Dec. 12, 1878.
Published by the Pulitzer Publishing Co.
Twelfth and Olive Streets.

POST-DISPATCH CIRCULATION
Average for entire year, 1918:
Daily and Sunday.....353,177
Daily and Sunday.....189,798

THE POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM.

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles, that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely printing news, always be editorially independent; never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULITZER.
April 10, 1907.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Why Commuters Were Left.
To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

I have read the letters addressed to you by Messrs. Raleigh McCormick and Albert P. McPherson, in your issue of July 8 and 9, both of which appeared in the "Letters from the People" column.

In connection with the request made by the War Department on June 4 that the use of railroad equipment for excursions and recreation purposes be limited to absolute minimum during the months of June and July, because of the expected heavy movement of troops from France, a report received from the troop movement section of the Railroad Administration shows that during the month of June a total of 342,686 men were returned from overseas service, 22,740 of these men arriving during the last week of June. During the week ended July 7 there arrived a total of 90,984 men.

The War Department estimated arrivals during the month of June would be 375,000 men, which was reduced to 342,686 men by the actual figures. The arrivals for the two-week period ended July 7 by days follow: June 24, 33,155; 25, 35,657; 26, 14,311; 27, 24,635; 28 and 29, 18,378; 30, 23,174; July 1, 16,131; 2, 8,119; 3, 6,839; 4, 12,276; 5 and 6, 36,742; 7, 24,495.

In addition, there were three ships carrying 4420 men due July 4 which have not yet arrived. The daily flow of arrivals is not steady, owing to the uncertainty of water transportation, which makes it necessary for the railroad to anticipate the maximum daily arrivals and handle them on short notice.

In accordance with instructions of the Director-General, and upon the urgent request of the Secretary of War, the movement of troops should have preference at all times and particularly that excursions should not be permitted to interfere with such prompt movement. It was found necessary to requisition from the railroads, effective June 23, approximately 40 per cent additional coaches over those then in use, in order to meet the War Department's dates promptly for the movement of troops. These dates have been met without exception.

In this connection it is to be noted that there were approximately 200 special trains operated from the ports alone from July 1 to inclusive. While arrangements to fully comply with the request of the War Department that excursion trains not be permitted to interfere with returning troops from overseas constant efforts were made over the Fourth of July to handle the regular heavy travel taking place at that time.

In addition to the movements from the East to demobilization camps, there are in progress numerous other troop movements throughout the entire United States, including daily movement of discharged men, which require use of much passenger equipment at other times than available for public service. B. F. BUSH, Regional Director.

Electric Lights for Streets.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.
I wish to commend the men who are attempting to give us electric lights on our streets. It really is time for St. Louis to force ahead. Few large cities have gas lights except St. Louis. Let us have beautiful lights on our streets that are economical. What is the only city that has men go around and light the lamps in the broad daylight and turn them out again at dawn, when a turn of a switch would and will do the work if we install electricity throughout the town?

Gas lighting is antiquated as far as street lighting is concerned. I see absolutely no reason, except for the money, why we can't have electric lighting as well as Chicago or any other city.

Let us have lights like they have in University City, not arc lights.

A BOOSTER.

Park Bench Hogs.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.
Myself and husband went out to Forest Park the Fourth and saw six persons occupying eight benches and two people occupying two. We sat on the ground for about four hours, about 26 feet from this couple, and at this time they only sat on one bench, their feet occupied the other, so no one else could use it. It might be all right to have a bench for someone else for a time, but it doesn't seem fair to hold it as long as this couple did, as they didn't seem to be waiting for anyone, and we sat close enough to hear them talk; so all they seemed to think of was their own comfort, when there were a great many other people sitting on the ground who would have liked to sit on a seat for a little while, at least.

It wouldn't be right to ask the Park Board to furnish seats for everyone, especially on holidays and Sundays, but after one has walked around in the hot sun several hours, one would like to rest for a little while on a bench, when there are so many unoccupied but unable to be used. If some people can't show a little unselfishness toward others, it seems to me it is time for a few rules.

MRS. J. F. BELL.

PACKERS' TRUST VS. UNCLE SAM.

The public has come to expect Government reports on the Packers' Trust at intervals of a few months. The latest one, embodying new research by the Federal Trade Commission, only deals with tendencies whose direction has repeatedly been made a matter of official record and is appropriately called "Part I," describing the "Extent and Growth" of the trust.

Oppressive enough when it confined itself to the preparation for consumption of a few staple food products and the control of the markets for them, this combine, in ways with which the country is familiar, has gone on making more complete its control over these things and adding constantly a similar control over other products. Its credit is made available for the production of many foods from the soil. It dominates distribution in the same increasing degree in which it dominates all stages of production.

With the supply and price of hides within its power, what was more natural than that it should extend its power to tanning and leather? And with leather annexed, what more natural than it should annex various industries having to do with manufactures from leather? This is an example of the manner in which it has extended its grasp over hundreds of activities far remote from its original operations.

It is now computed to be interested in 775 different companies, some of great magnitude, and in 574 of which it has a majority interest. Among them are many banks, supplying the enormous amounts of funds required for its purposes.

A power in the trade in fruit products, dairy and poultry products and the tremendous canning industry, need there be surprise that it is reaching for the profits which others have heretofore derived from soda water fountain supplies, a wide departure from the early business of packing mess pork?

Setting forth facts which every intelligent citizen knows to be true and which no belittlement or camouflage by the packers themselves can conceal, the report makes no suggestion of remedies. Remedies, however, can and must be applied. The power of the Government, which was sufficient for arbitrary power abroad, will be adequate to this dangerous assembling of industrial and financial power at home.

This trust is not a static institution. Its domination has all the time grown greater during years of effort for checking it. The profitable fields from which it is excluding others were never so many as now. The Federal anti-trust laws have broken down. This may be due to hesitating and timid enforcement. Or it may be due to a failure to embody any proper, effective remedy in such laws.

But unrestrained monopoly is intolerable. This one must be checked. It must be destroyed or must be so regulated as to deprive it of the vicious privileges of monopoly.

ST. LOUIS THERMOSTAT-REGULATED SUN.

An advertising campaign acquainting the whole world with the merits of St. Louis' 1919 weather is urged, but who shall write the advertisements? What publicity agent has the sufficiency for so exacting a task? Through this brand of weather the Temperate Zone originally acquired its boasted reputation as the natural habitat of man and the animal kingdom, the habitat where all vertebrates take on the vitality that is engaging and accomplishes things, where the men are the most masterful and bravest, the women the most graceful and handsome, the flowers the sweetest. Only the inferior weather of other and remoter localities caused this reputation to be regarded with skepticism.

The St. Louis sun this year is operating with a thermostat attachment. You can see the thing if you look carefully with a good telescope on a clear day. The indicator of the ingenious device is set for the point labeled "Neither too hot nor too cold." If it gets much above 88 degrees the thermostat automatically turns a few of the solar burners off and if it gets much below turns more burners on. Old Boreas' oscillating electric fan never ceases to run.

Best of all, the nights are not only moonlit, but cool. Has anybody ever known any such nights as these are for sleeping?

A SENSIBLE ARRANGEMENT.

A local agreement in which the Building Trades Council is represented on the one hand and large financial and contracting interests on the other provides for ending delays due in the past to many trivial causes in construction work. Under the agreement workers must be employed who are affiliated with the council, which will adjust disputes without cessation in building. After all precautions insuring the employment of union men have been taken, the erection of large structures has heretofore been attended with vexatious and costly delays, due to no reason more serious than disputes over the jurisdiction of different unions. Work has been held up for days because a member of one union picked up a tool which another union insisted should be used exclusively by its own members. The agreement, which covers a variety of contingencies, including changes in wage scales and cases in which work is to be done in which no craftsmen affiliated with the council are skilled, is only applying common sense at a time when high building costs should not be increased by unreasonable influences. Crafts other than the building trades should have the benefit of an arrangement as sensible.

The income tax has reduced the President's salary to \$49,000 a year, but men will be found ready to take the job even at that stipend. There are patriots here yet.

OUR SCANT INTERURBAN TROLLEY MILEAGE.

With the sale of the Insolvent Southern Traction Co.'s properties for \$400,000, hopes that found expression in St. Louis 10 years ago are renewed. Interurban or cross-country trolley lines are an agency whose convenience and benefit are even better appreciated now than back in 1909 and 1910. The total mileage of such lines centering in St. Louis is much less than might reasonably be expected in a city of this size. The populous, prosperous counties of Central and Southern Illinois present inviting territory for the extension of this mileage by St. Louis or other capital.

The development of the Southern Traction lines into an important system would realize expectations entertained at the time the free bridge was projected and show the value of much additional mileage uniting St. Louis with the thriving villages and towns by which it is widely encircled.

Suspicion of arrested competition is aroused by the similarity of the bids of four firms for supplying the city with lumber. But how about dozens of coal dealers who quote to thousands of prospective purchasers figures on all the different grades that do not vary by as much as a fraction of a mill?



THE NEW AUTOCRACY.

THE MIRROR OF PUBLIC OPINION

CHINESE BOYCOTT JAP. GOODS.

From the Christian Science Monitor.

THE thing which Japanese statesmen have been doing since the Peace Conference is to experience and for good reason, to dread is happening in China. A boycott on all Japanese goods and on everything Japanese is being organized throughout the world. The movement is reaching formidable proportions. The movement is, of course, a protest against the action of the Peace Conference in giving to Japan the economic rights in the Province of Shantung, and it is, as far as Japan is concerned, perhaps the most effective protest that China could make. Four years ago, when Japan had had her will on China, and had successfully forced upon her her notorious twenty-one demands at the point of an ultimatum, China, weighed down under the tremendous load of the war, was unable to resist. The picture the President paints, and which wants to end war in the only way it can be ended, cannot be asked to believe that there is anything more than political expediency in the opposition of most of the Senators to what the President wants.

"One can't do it, and it is safe to say there is not a single heart in the fight against the President upon the part of the Senate. If there is, it is in the breast of some crank like our own Senator Reed, who sees in the league of nations a peril no doubt very real to one of his distorted vision. The picture the President paints, and which wants to end war in the only way it can be ended, cannot be asked to believe that there is anything more than political expediency in the opposition of most of the Senators to what the President wants."

"Still, I suppose the wrestling match will go on pretty well toward morning, as Jacob's match went on with the angel. This opposition to the league can't win; but it can put in an honorable night from a party point of view, which is what it is there for as a party as long as it can't win. "Imagine one of the opposition stating his case in opposition to the President's statement of the case for the league! No, let's not do that. Let's be fair, and ask ourselves what we would do if we were in the Senate's political shoes."

JUST A MINUTE

Written for the POST-DISPATCH
by Clark McAdams



MR. ANTWERP'S OPINION.

"I look to me as if the opponents of the President had about as much chance as Jacob had when he wrestled with the angel," Mr. Antwerp said.

"How is one going to oppose with this or that little link in the treaty the splendid vision of the President of the world at peace under an international society of nations established with as great a measure of justice to everybody as proved practicable after so many centuries of international chaos?"

"One can't do it, and it is safe to say there is not a single heart in the fight against the President upon the part of the Senate. If there is, it is in the breast of some crank like our own Senator Reed, who sees in the league of nations a peril no doubt very real to one of his distorted vision. The picture the President paints, and which wants to end war in the only way it can be ended, cannot be asked to believe that there is anything more than political expediency in the opposition of most of the Senators to what the President wants."

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The Government has \$2,000,000 worth of leather to sell. Some shoe man will get it and sell it to us for \$20,000,000.

Sir: They are playing the apostrophe wild and using it with ease (e's) down on Clark street, viz:

Harri's
Ice Cream
Parlor

Indication that a droll dog keeps a grocery on Delmar avenue:

pinch the cocoanuts.

BUD.

While there's a chance with beauties in France.

And maidens of Kiev and Oskur.

I think enuf said. You'd better be wed.

While there's a chance with beauties in France.

And maidens of Kiev and Oskur.

I think enuf said. You'd better be wed.

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While there's a chance with beauties in France.

Senate Likely to Agree on Peace Treaty With Only Minor Amendments

Upper House and President Not So Far Apart as Public Utterances Indicate, With Both Willing to Give Ground.

By DAVID LAWRENCE.
A Special Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

Copyright, 1919, by the Pulitzer Pub. Co. (The Post-Dispatch).
WASHINGTON, July 12.—Appearances are often deceiving even in considering so momentous a thing as a peace treaty. For the fact is that while President Wilson and the Senate seem to be far apart, judging from public utterances, actually they are near an agreement.

No one expected the Republicans to applaud the President's speech to the Senate and they did not. No one expected their public statements afterward to commend the address; in fact, it is whispered some of the statements were prepared before Mr. Wilson concluded his speech. And by the same token, no one expected to take literally Mr. Wilson's remarks against reservations.

Both sides in the controversy have a good deal of pride about their position, but the remarkable fact is that this: Disinterested observers, the great majority of the men in the press gallery who have looked on disinterestedly in many an analogous situation, fully expect the peace treaty, league of nations included, to be ratified, but with certain reservations tacked on by the Republican leaders.

Irreconcilable opponents of any league of nations, those who would strike out everything in the covenant after the preamble, haven't a ghost of a show to win. This is generally admitted. But on the text of the resolution by which the whole treaty and league will be ratified, there where the real debate is coming. What makes it possible to report confidence in an early agreement is the informal, not the formal, comment of the Senators.

Mr. Wilson talked to many of them and explained points about which they had doubts. For example, the President tells the Senators that nothing in the covenant takes away the constitutional war-making power of Congress, that the league merely advises action cases which may come up, but that the final decision to employ military and naval forces rests with the Congress. If that is the case, a number of men who have been opposed to the league because of article 10, may want to say so as explicitly in the ratifying resolutions as the President says it in informal conversation.

Nor is there ground for the appearance that Mr. Wilson, who, as is his custom at the outset of every legislative fight, gives an impression of compromise, is giving ground. An analysis of these informal comments justified the prediction that the treaty and league will be ratified and that the reservations will prove a compromise which will not vitally change the meaning of the peace treaty, but which to some extent will define American obligations on which doubts have been raised.

The President has explained in conversation enough about the mooted provisions to make it possible to phrase reservations to which he could not consistently object. Some of those who have studied his methods in dealing with Congress say he always asks at the beginning for the maximum—no amendment—but accepts changes in the end. He has intimated that he will not object to innocuous changes. The question of what is or is not innocuous may always remain moot when once the reservations are over and the reservations are accepted.

Indeed, it is confidently believed that if the President accepts the reservations made by the Senate, the allied powers will do the same. Opposition to the treaty, article 10 and the phraseology of the clause referring to the Monroe Doctrine. Language protecting the latter more especially is not going to cause as much of a rumup as has been supposed.

Debate on article 10 will be complex. But a reservation equivalent to stating that the powers of the American Congress to determine what the words "external aggression" mean under all circumstances is very probable.

Senate Rules Explicit.
Discussion about the two-thirds vote requirement for amendments to the ratifying resolution is continuing. The Senate rules are explicit—no amendments, but it is necessary to amend. But Mr. Wilson is said to have had in mind a possible situation in which the Republicans would be unable to muster a two-thirds vote to pass the resolution containing objectionable reservations, being about 46 strong behind the President could block such a move by various tactics.

Mr. Wilson's speech and the reception he got in the Senate were still the talk in Capitol Hill. It was an undramatic scene—compared to the stirring and tense moment when Congress was asked to declare war. The Senate chamber was crowded and stuffy. Mr. Wilson made no eloquent effort. He read simply, plainly, and without special emphasis on any portion of his address. He looked tired as if weighed down by his tremendous labors. Cheers came from the galleries in abundance. Democrats shouted, too. Republicans were conspicuously silent, except for Senator McCumber, a friend of the league. Senator La Follette came in late, as usual—he always strolls in after everybody is seated.

Temperature Causes Fidgeting.
The Senate looked interested, but the length of the speech, and the sultry temperature caused much fidgeting. Senator Lodge listened attentively. Senator Borah smiled as Mr. Wilson read, thinking perhaps of an appropriate answer. Senator Wagner of Indiana sat with his chair back. Other Senators lounged comfortably in their seats. The speech was not interrupted. Mr. Wilson gave no opportunity for applause. Up in the galleries the French Ambassador beamed with satisfaction as Mr. Wilson referred to the defensive agreement with France.

Mrs. Wilson and Prof. Woodrow Axson, brother of the President's first wife, sat together in the main gallery where the President's party was grouped. The Abyssinian delegates in their black robes, Senators in their Palm Beach suits, Cabinet members in front seats, members of the House of Representatives, including Uncle Joe Cannon in the back row, gave the scene an interesting though hardly an impressive setting. It was a distinctly different atmosphere from that in which the peace treaty was first announced, setting of midsummer leisure more than of underlying tension of emotion.

Much Heard Before.
It was indeed a matter of fact and fair, quiet almost solemn, but historically an anti-climax for such what Mr. Wilson said had been heard in Senate debates or in newspaper cablegrams. The President probably will be much more interested when he goes on the stump, for the staid dignified Senate received the peace treaty, league of nations and all, as it might receive an appropriation bill or any other piece of controversial legislation. When it was all over Senators gathered in groups and commented among themselves most of it not for publication.

An analysis of these informal comments justified the prediction that the treaty and league will be ratified and that the reservations will prove a compromise which will not vitally change the meaning of the peace treaty, but which to some extent will define American obligations on which doubts have been raised.

Demobilization Office Moves.

Bureau Will Be Conducted at 110 North Ninth Street.

The Demobilization Bureau of Soldiers, Sailors and Marines is moving today from 905 Locust street to 110 North Ninth street. The quarters have been leased by the War Department. A cable car will be used for the transfer of the bureau.

Nine hundred men have been placed in jobs during the week in the bureau, it was announced by J. Walsh, examiner in charge.

TITTON EXPECTS EARLY DECISION.

Hopes for Settlement of Italian Questions at Paris Next Week.

By the Associated Press.

ROME, July 12.—Tommaso Tittoni, Minister of Foreign Affairs, was heard yesterday by the committee of the executive committee of the Italian government on the expansion of business in lines in St. Louis as shown by the leasing of many buildings in the downtown district, and said that every building leased means more jobs for returned service men.

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TITTON EXPECTS EARLY DECISION.

MORE TRUTH THAN POETRY

By James J. Montague.



MAYBE THE MANAGER WAS RIGHT.

When Shakespeare wrote his earliest play,
The manager he took it to,
Looked through the script, and grunted: "Say,
This kind of stuff will never do.
You gotta jazz it up a lot,
Clip out some gags and stick 'em in;
Get good, live drama in the plot
An' maybe you can make it win."

"You haven't got half girls enough;
If you'd shove in a bathin' beach
An' make the talk a little rough
Perhaps the thing might be a screech.
But with the line of talk you've wrote
I'll say it hasn't got a chance.
Your reputation as a poet
Ain't goin' to get you no advance."

Though William was disquieted,
He kept at work, and saved his self
Until he had a stake ahead,
And put his drama on himself.
And though this offsprang of his pen
Did not exactly ring the bell,
It drew fair houses now and then
And—as plays go—did pretty well.

His next plays made a bigger hit;
The crowd, at two-and-six a throw,
Would fill the house from dome to pit
Whenever he produced a show.
He entered at the advice—did Bill,
The managerial autocrat
Had given him on plays—but still
He jazzed them up a bit, at that.



YOU CAN'T STOP 'EM.

Forbidden to save daylight the
Tennessee mountaineers have begun
hoarding moonshine.

DANGEROUS, IF LEFT AT LARGE
It was a mistake for the peace
conference to conclude its labors
without providing a mandatory for
the Hohenzollern boys.

ONE OF 'EM MUST HAVE 'EM.
Thomas Ryley Marshall and Joseph
P. Tumulty are now arguing
about which one ought to relinquish
the reins of Government.

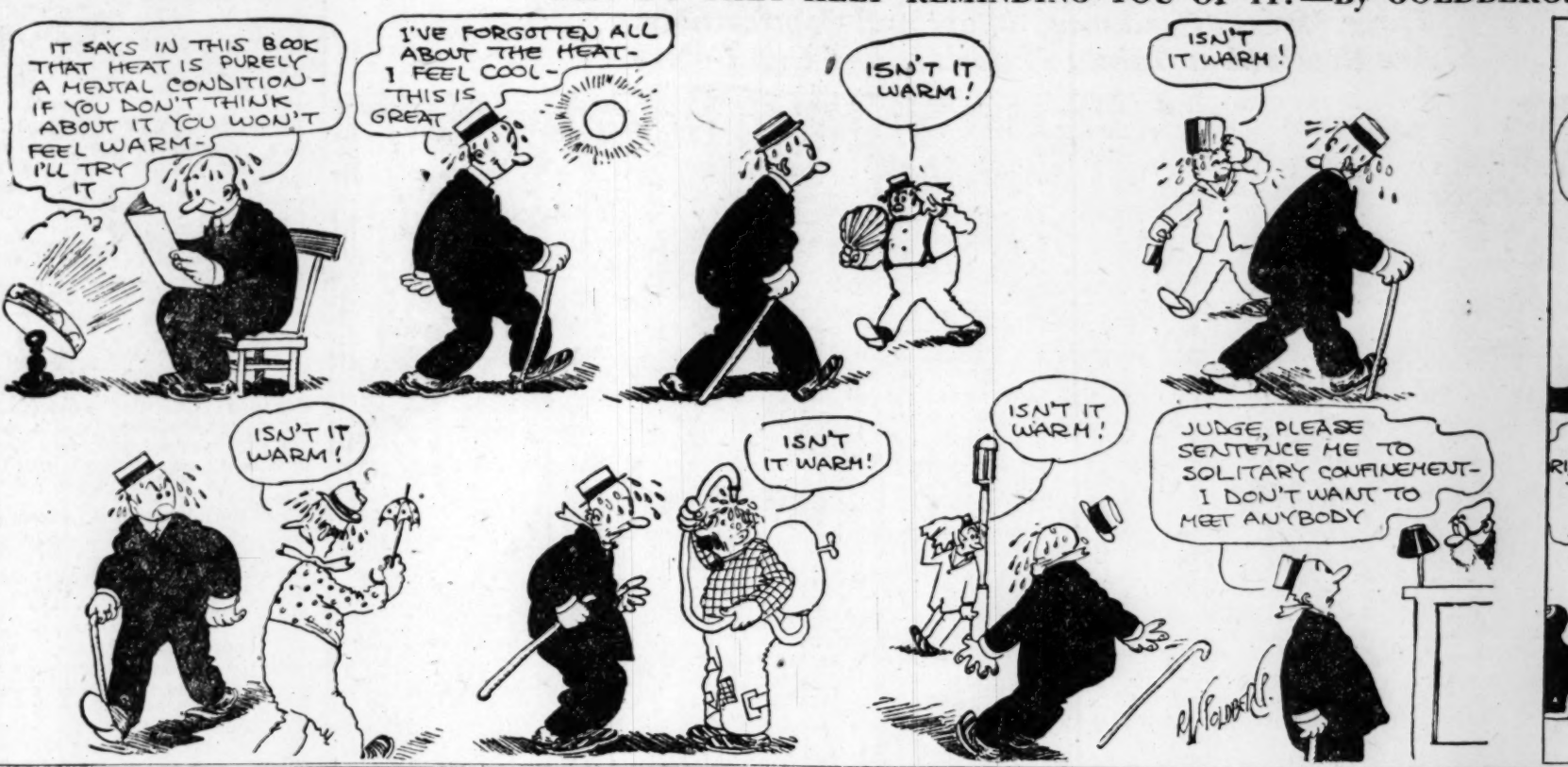
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Rather Neat.

"I object to admitting the plaintiff's
ankles as evidence."
"On what grounds?"
"Ahem! Your honor, this is a
breach of promise suit and I don't
want my client's judgment to appear
at fault in passing up a pair like
that."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Innocent.

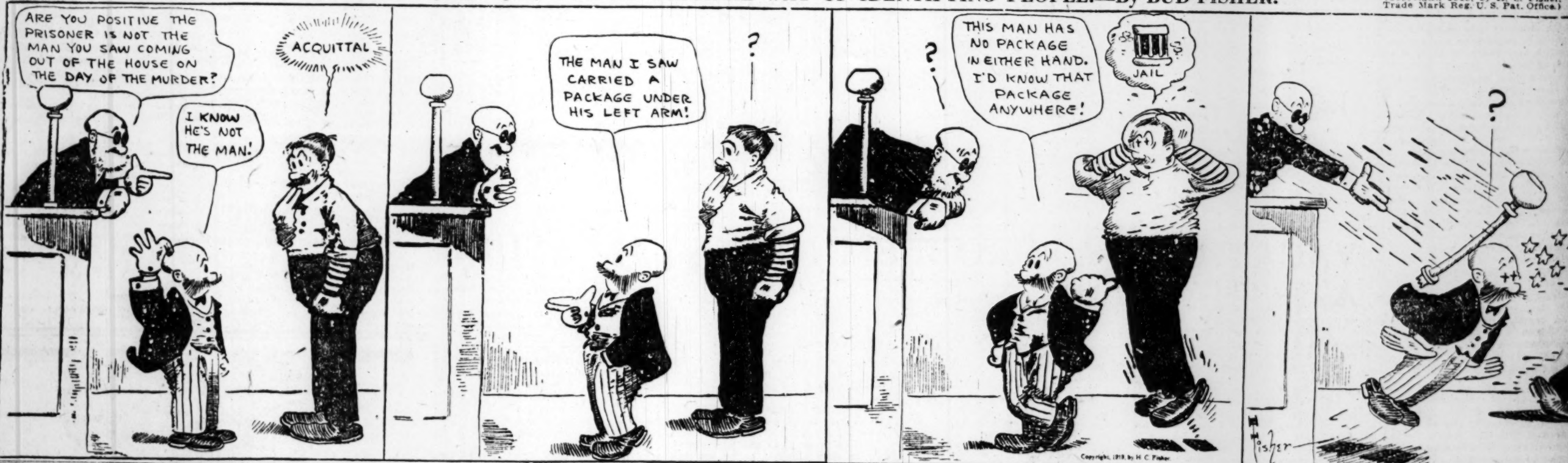
Student (translating Latin)—But
the crocodile—
Prof.—I'm sure you got that from
a crib.
"No, sir, I didn't!"
"I know you did, and as you've
told a lie about it, I will have to
report it to the Dean's office, and try
to make it a case for expulsion."
"No, sir, I didn't get that from a
crib. It's 'alligator' in there."—Yale
Record.



"SAY, POP!"—A NOSE BLEED IS PART OF THE GAME.—By C. M. PAYNE.



MUTT AND JEFF—JEFF HAS AN ORIGINAL WAY OF IDENTIFYING PEOPLE.—By BUD FISHER.

(Copyright, 1919, by H. C. Fisher,
Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Office.)

FRIENDS IN NEED.



Harold and Lester: Now, all ready, Eddie! We'll hum the air while you pump it.

Let the Wedding Bells Ring Out.



PENNY ANTE—The Reminiscent Bird.

By Jean Knott



Soci

VOL. 71. No. 3

Most Pow
Germany

But No

Gustav Noske, Dic
augurates Poli
Like Amato

By a Special

THE greatest name in
Germany was once a woodcut
man who "saved" Ger
many last November, who
with a cynicism, who
the military to its tradi
this in the face of the
triumphantly sweeping th
Today Noske is the
Germany. Neither Soc
democracy nor even ordi
cial principles rule the
Government of Germany f
eight months has been l
law made in 1850 under
Wilhelm IV., the mad bro
first William. This law wa
net of the darkest Prussia
ism and marked the exten
despotism which swept P
er the failure of the rev
1848. It is the law know
gerung-zustand" or state
By employing this law th
sovereign had the privileg
ing out of existence with
a pen all civil and institut
ernment and justice and
instead a pure military dic

Deciding Vote Is

It remained for Gustav
Noske to invoke this law—the dark
feudal of all legal blots
sin's despotic past—as the
the life of new Germany.
Germany is under a state
Neither the German Cabin
German Government offici
Ebert down, have the de
in the life of new Germa
voice lies with Noske and
of military men. It is int
note that in this circle
made famous in Germany
—Maj. Glien, Capt. Pabst
Nickolai, Ludendorff, H
Von Lettow, Vorbeck and
When Prince Maximilian,
eral, came into power for
in Germany, one of his fir
the dismissal of Col. Niek
of the Germany espionage
ganda departments. Niek
too reactionary for Prince
ian but not for Noske. On
he's first acts as dictator
store this most pan-Germ
of old Germany's officials.
Gen. Ludendorff, likewise
by Maximilian, was calle
Noske to help prepare pla
proposed military campai
Poland which has not yet
ized. It must not be fa
Noske is merely a puppet
German militarism to reta
on Germany. Investigatio
ke's life, his acts and man
reveals a man of parts—
German variant of the Fre
ette, a very German varia

No Revolution to Sp

Before Noske's advent
dictator there was no rev
speak of in Germany. T
tion led by the Socialists
die and left wings was a
affair. Noske suppress
case. In November, in Ja
in March the German w
as a whole were not rev
Under the Kaiser they we
to organize into a large po
ty. This party was an ord
ical unit within the Germ
working in an orderly a
idealistic way for some
cialist Utopia. It occup
the same position in the
nation that the American
Guard did in peace times.
The inner politics of t
Kaiser Wilhelm was dis
by a patriarchal benevol
disarmed the revolution an
sort of contented hope ch
the working class. The ch
the Kaiser to Noske, how
pelled this state of affairs
to preserve the military
Germany and to keep i
bankrupt capitalistic syste